The Weekly Post.

Two Dollars a Year. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1871. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER $1.50

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FLOWERS.

Your voiceless lips, oh flowers, are living preachers,
Each cup a pulpit, every leaf a book,
Supplying to my fancy numerous teachers,
From loneliest nook.

'Neath cloistered boughs each floral bell that swingeth
And tolls its perfume on the passing air,
Makes Sabbath in the fields, and ever ringeth
A call to prayer.

Not to the dome where crumbling arch and column
Attest the feebleness of mortal hand,
But to that fane most catholic and solemn
Which God hath planned.

To that cathedral boundless as our wonder,
Whose quenchless lamp the sun and moon supply;
Its choir the wind and waves, its organ thunder,
Its dome the sky.

There amid solitude and shade, I wander
Through the green aisles, or stretched upon the sod,
Awed by the silence, reverently ponder
The ways of God.

Something About Echoes.

A good ear cannot distinguish one sound from another unless there is an interval of one-ninth of a second between the arrival of the two sounds. Sounds must, therefore, succeed each other at an interval of one-ninth of a second in order to be heard distinctly. Now, the velocity of sound being eleven hundred and twenty feet a second, in one-ninth of a second the sound would travel one hundred and twenty-four feet.

Repeated echoes happen when two obstacles are placed opposite to one another, as parallel walls, for example, which reflect the sound successively.

At Ademach, in Bohemia, there is an echo which repeats seven syllables three times; at Woodstock, in England, there is one which repeats a sound seventeen times during the day and twenty times during the night. An echo in the villa Smionetta near Milan, is said to repeat a sharp sound thirty times audibly. The most celebrated echo among the ancients was that of the Metelli, at Rome, which, according to tradition, was capable of repeating the first line of the Æneid, containing fifteen syllables, eight times distinctly.

Dr. Birch describes an echo at Rosenheath, Argylshire, which it is said does not now exist. When eight or ten notes were played upon a trumpet, they were returned by this echo upon a key a third lower than the original notes, and shortly after upon a key still lower. Dr. Page describes an echo in Fairfax county, Virginia, which possesses a similar curious property. This echo gives three distinct reflections, the second much the most distinct. Twenty notes played upon a flute are returned with perfect clearness. But the most singular property of this echo is, that some notes of the scale or not returned in their places, but are supplied with notes which are either thirds, fifths, or octaves.

There is a surprising echo between two barns, in Belvidere, Allegheny county, N. Y. The echo repeats eleven times a word of one, two or three syllables; it has been heard to repeat thirteen times. By placing one's self in the centre, between the two barns, there will be a double echo, one in the direction of each barn, and a monosyllable will be repeated twenty-two times.

A striking and beautiful effect of echo is produced in certain localities by the Swiss mountaineers, who contrive to sing their *Ranz des Vaches* in such time that the reflected notes form an accompaniment to the air itself.

Arabian Laughing Plant.

In Palgrave's "Central and Eastern Arabia" we are told some interesting facts concerning this singular plant. The active principle appears to reside principally in its seeds: These seeds when powdered and administered in full, judicious quantities, produce effects similar to those produced by the celebrated laughing gas of Sir Humphrey Davy. The person to whom the drug is administered laughs, sings, dances, and conducts himself in the most extravagant and ludicrous style. After an hour of this intense excitement he falls asleep, and, upon awaking, is totally unconscious of anything that he said or did while under the influence of the drug. It is a common joke to put a small quantity into the coffee of some unsuspecting individual, in order to enjoy a laugh at his antics, and it is said that, when judiciously given, it has never produced any evil consequences. An overdose would be dangerous. The plant which bears these berries grows only in Arabia.

In Kaseem it hardly attains the height of six inches above the ground, while in Oman it has reached the height of three or four feet, with widespreading limbs. The stems are woody and when stripped of the bark have a yellowish tinge; the leaf is of a dark green color, and pinnated, with about twenty leaflets on either side, the stalks are smooth and shining; the flowers are yellow, and grow in tufts, and the anthers numerous. The fruit is a capsule, stuffed with greenish padding, in which lie embedded two or three black seeds, in size and shape much like French beans. Their taste is sweetish, but with a peculiar opiate flavor. The smell is overpowering, and almost sickly.

ONE DAY AS A HACKMAN.

"Heigh, ho, McGreer! what in the world are you swearing about so furiously?" I asked, entering the livery stable of the above named person amid a volley of oaths that might have shocked his Satanic Majesty.

"Oh, good morning," replied the man; "excuse me Mr. Morris; I was talking rather strong, perhaps; but the fact is, I am in a desperate strait. You see, Mr. Elmorse's horses are both sick, and he wants me to let him have my best span of coach immediately. Well, the dapples are the best, and, to my eye, better than his own; but there's not a man belonging to my stables dare drive them but Cary, and he's down with the fever. The other horses are all out engaged, and I don't know what the—"

"There, there," said I; "no oaths. I have nothing on hand, and really believe I should like to play hackman for a day in New York."

"Surely, Mr. Morris, you are joking," ejaculated the man, in amazement.

"No, I am in earnest," for the idea was so novel, that I a lover of adventure, became every moment more determined to try it.

"I am in earnest, Mr. Greer—say no more about it. You know I can manage anything. Just have them hitched up, and give me the livery coat and hat. Now leave me in the office for a moment—but stop! don't let the men know who I am; and by the way—I almost forgot it—have your team sent around in about an hour."

Left alone, I proceeded to alter my appearance as much as possible, assuming the habiliments of a driver. I made a first-rate Irishman of the higher grade. The metamorphosis was hardly completed when Mr. McGreer entered.

"Mr. Mor—"

"Michael, ye name," I interrupted; "shure there's no reason why I should be cheated out of a name."

We both laughed and I received congratulations upon making a good son of Erin.

Stepping out of the office I mounted the box, gathered up the reins and was off. The horses were unusually gay, but I had them in good trim by the time I stopped before Mr. Elmore's residence. It may be well to state that Grace Elmore was not the least inducement for assuming my present position. All winter she had been a dream idol of mine, or rather a half one, for I could not really decide which I preferred, Grace or Maude de Morrise, a young French lady, who was spending the winter in New York with her parents. Both were bewitching, and I embraced every opportunity of being with either.

Springing from the box I rang the bell, and presently assisted Miss Elmore and her two friends into the carriage.

The day was warm for March, and the four windows were open, Grace sitting on the seat nearest me.

"Round the pleasant streets, driver. Anywhere for a ride," she said.

We started, and for a quarter of an hour the ladies' chit chat was of no account to me, when suddenly Miss Fannie exclaimed.

"By the way, Grace, rumor says you are engaged to George Morris, and the solitaire on your fore finger appears to confirm it."

"Rumor honors me," was the reply.

"Now Grace," chimed in the third lady, "stop your nonsense, and tell us candidly, are you engaged?"

"Well, I'm arraigned before a court for some terrible crime, and commanded to answer, for guilty or not guilty" is that it?" was the half laughing, half annoyed response.

"No," replied the third lady, "only to gratify friendly curiosity."

"Well, the truth is, I am not at liberty to say all I wish; but this much I will acknowledge—the ring you mentioned did once belong to George Morris."

Was there ever such an abominable falsehood told, every word of which is true? I thought angrily, as I heard the comments upon my money, person, parents, etc. That girl had led them to suppose that we were engaged, and here is a ring to prove it—a ring she took from me in sport, a few evenings since, and which I intended to recover on our next meeting. Well, there is one thing certain. Grace Elmore will never be my wife. I could never trust such a schemer. My resolution was strengthened when I heard her say in confidential undertones, to the one lady, Miss Fannie having left at her own house:

"I have, of course, no feeling in the matter, only a school girl's love, but I think that George would make a most desirable husband, while his wealth, and my own, will place us above any change of fortune. Then he is very handsome, and I have decided to take him. I don't know that I could do much better."

"Pity I had not arrived at a similar conclusion," was my mental sarcasm.

Just then she called affectionately, "Home driver."

Willingly did I place her on the carriage steps and then turn toward the stable.

"By Jove! I wish I could have as good a chance to Maude de Morris," I ejaculated as I drove up to my station. McGreer was waiting for me. There was a gray-haired gentlemen waiting with him, but McGreer stepped aside and asked me if I objected to going further, at the same time overpowering me with thanks, and saying if the horses were cooled down he could give them to some one else.

"No, no," I replied quickly, for I was desirous of knowing more of humanity. "I will keep my place for the present; send me where you choose." Turning to the gentleman, McGreer bowed and said, "Mr. Lancey, this carriage is at your disposal."

In Mr. Lancey, I recognize a worthy merchant, though not well known in higher circles, his means placing him only with those who were in very good circumstances.

"Where?" I asked, as he entered the carriage,

"To ——— street, north side."

A quiet, easy little place it proved to be—a three story brick, new and handsome, though lacking elegance. Here the gentleman alighted, returning in a short time, accompanied by a young girl, of, I should judge, some nineteen years, whom he addressed as Maggie. Her rich brown hair was curled neatly at the back of her head, and the soft, violet looking hazel eyes were the most enchanting that ever met my gaze. Peering from under my hat, I noted every article of dress on the neatly robed little fairy. "Drive to the Park," was the gentleman's direction as I again took the reins.

I listened eagerly for every sound within, feeling half ashamed of the part I was playing, though too deeply interested in the lady to desist.

Presently a clear, sweet voice asked.

"Well father, dear, what have you to say that you regard such strict privacy?"

"My child, I—I fear you are not brave enough to bear it! Oh, merciful Heaven! if I could only spare my darling."

An eager loving voice replied:

"Father, father! sure one so young and strong, with such deep love for you, can bear a great deal; and share with me. Now that mother has no power to comfort you except through memory, let me take her precious place as I best can. Tell me all, father! I am stronger than you think."

Then followed a long explanation, which may be summed up in a few words. Their voices were often drowned in the outer bustle, but I heard sufficient to understand that Mr. Lancey, who was doing a heavy business, had taken a partner, who proved to be an inveterate speculator, had involved the firm to the amount of several thousand dollars. The investment could amount to nothing in less than a year; meanwhile, debts previously accrued fell due and were pressed by creditors. Mr. Lancey ended by saying:

"Unless I get some assistance between this and Monday night, Tuesday night will find me penniless. Oh, my child! if I could but save you! How can you bear such a change?"

I heard the heavy sobs of that strong man come thick and fast. There were a few drops in my own eyes, for I could not see the horses for a moment. I fancied loving arms around his neck, and a pale, soft cheek against his own, as the words I had leaned down to catch came in a clear, brave voice from the noblest heart that beat 'neath heaven:

"Father, do not think of me, all that I have is yours, and many private articles will bring considerable. Do not shrink from selling everything to pay an honest debt. I can bear all things so that love is left. Surely, I may not complain if all be taken, if heaven leaves me my father.

"Do your best, and trust me for all the assistance in my power. I can bear all things so that love is left."

Much followed, but this was all I cared to hear, and by the time I drove up before the neat house in —— street, I fairly worshipped the brown-haired angel who resided there.

For the last fifteen minutes I had been contriving a plan to assist them. In my pocket was a check for three hundred dollars, drawn that morning for the purpose of settling a small account.

My name was on it in full, and as I opened the carriage door I cast it to the wind, which took it to the pavement. At first neither noticed it, and I feared that I had been foiled, but just as I was mounting the box Maggie picked it up, and turned hurriedly to her father. I drove off wondering how it would end.

Reaching the stables, I threw the reins to the hostler, and entering the office told McGreer the horses could be driven by a baby; disposed of my masquerade, and went home, not to dream of Grace and Maud, as usual, but of the noble woman who "could bear all things so long as love was left."

The next morning I saw a notice in the paper which read as follows:

"If Mr. George T. Morris will call at No. 4, North ——— street, he will recover lost property."

It was just what I wanted, and about 10 o'clock I called at the place above named, receiving the check from my queen together with an explanation of how it came into her possession. I asked if her father was at home. He was not.

"Would she give me his place of business?"

"Certainly."

Taking a card from the stand, she traced neatly the address, and bowing, I left her to seek the merchant.

"Mr. Lancey I am George Morris. Will you grant me a private interview?"

"With pleasure."

Seated in the inner office, I told him all the proceedings that concerned himself, offering any pecuniary assistance he might permit me to render. After some urging on my part, he accepted, and grasping my hand, thanked me again for saving his child, saying that heaven would repay me.

And it has, most munificently; for not six months passed ere Maggie Lancey possessed the solitaire which Grace Elmore had worn so proudly and falsely. I have secured the greatest treasure earth can produce—a woman who can bear all things so long as love is left.

Now two hazel eyes are peering over my shoulder, while a happy voice exclaims:

"Why, George, you foolish old darling, no one will be interested in that but yourself."

Is my little wife correct?

Death of a $20,000 Horse.

Curtis, Hambletonian, one of the most valuable horses in Kentucky, was found dead in his stable on Tuesday morning. He had been standing during the past season at the farm of W. J. Walker, Esq., half a mile from Richmond, at $100 the season. On Monday afternoon he was, apparently, in most excellent health. A *post mortem* examination, in the presence of several gentlemen, indicated that his lungs, heart, liver, etc., were in a perfectly healthy condition. From the manner in which the grass in front of his stable had been rolled, it was through that he might have died of colic, but as he had for weeks past been fed on nothing except sheaf oats, it is strange how he could have contracted the disease. Curtis' Hambletonian was half brother to Dexter, Winfield, Geo. Wilkes, Bruno, Alexander's Abdallah, Startle, Socrates, Harvest Queen, and a number of others, the best in America. He was by Rysdyk's Hambletonian out of Miss Miller's dam by Deliance, son of Membrino, Paymaster, sire of Membrino Chief; granddam by Membrino, son of Imported Messenger. He was the property of Mr. L. Curtis, of Brooklyn, New York—now in Europe—and was worth $20,000.—Richmond (Ky.) Register, 29.

A SEAT IN THE CITY CARS.

Five o'clock!—getting late!—never mind it a bit,
I've a seat in the car, and there I will sit
Till my street is announced. I will, I declare!
I have paid the half time—it is no more than fair,

I've been standing all day in the store and the street,
No rest for my limbs or the soles of my feet;
I am tired to death—would not budge for a king.
For an emperor, duke, or any such thing.

If a women comes in, why, they shouldn't try
For a seat in the cars, when the evening is nigh.
"Be home before sunset," I tell Rosalie,
She's a wife for a pattern; she gets home at three.

Then they seem so unsteady, and waver about
When the cars with a jerk let a passenger out
There's one getting in! I won't look up at all,
But sure out of doors she looks very small

Standing up in the crowd among those great men,
Her back is this way—I'll look once again.
'Tis a very nice back, and above and upon it,
With a curl peeping out, is a black velvet bonnet.

"Dear me!"—this is bad, then!—up goes the hand—
Not bigger than Rosie's—she hardly can stand
I don't feel quite so tired; I said I'd sit still
In spite of temptation to come; and I will.

Well, I'm glad it ain't Rosie—she's not very strong.
A wee little woman, she couldn't stand long:
But stop! let me think—what if this one should be
To some other man what Rosie is to me!

And how would I feel if some lazy boor
Should allow her to stand in the draft of the door;
I'm not tired a bit; I'm as fresh as can be:
"If re, madam, a seat"—"on, Fred"—"Rosalie!"

A Curious Matrimonial Question.

The San Jose (Cal.) Mercury contains this singular story:

"A remarkable case, either of mistaken identity and fraud, or wilful or constrained perverseness, recently occurred, and still exists, in this county, which is deserving of something of something more than a passing notice. There resides with his mother in Santa Clara, Charles W. Sikes, a young man of good reputation, worthy and honest, but of humble circumstances in life. There also resides in the same town, with her parents, Miss Hattie Burnett, a grand-daughter of Governor Burnett, an estimable young lady of eighteen, of fine accomplishments and unsullied character. These young people, it is asserted, formed an attachment for each other, against the wishes of the girl's parents, who sought by various means to break the intimacy between them. Young Sikes was positively forbidden to see or speak to the girl. But everybody knows, who has arrived at maturity, what such forbiddings amount to. Of course he met her clandestinely—at least it is so positively stated by those who casually surprised them in their stolen interviews. This state of affairs existed for several months, until the 4th of September last, when Mr. Sikes, accompanied by a young lady, who gave her name as Hattie Burnett, called at the law office of C. C. Stephens, of this city—an acquaintance of both parties—and stated as their object in calling the intention of being united in marriage. The lady remained in conversation with Mr. Stephens—who by the way, asserts that he has known Miss Burnett from infancy; and could not be deceived in her identity—while Sikes went to the clerk's office for a license. He soon returned with this needed instrument, Justice Stewart was called in and the parties were duly married. They returned to Santa Clara, remained throughout the day at the young man's home, then the lady went to her own home. Now comes in the mystery, romance, or what you may call it, of the whole affair. The fact of the marriage leaked out—for Sikes made no secret of it—and soon reached the ears of the girl's parents. They asked her if it was true. She said no, and seemed greatly surprised at the intimation. Sikes claimed that she was his wife; and the girl was brought to confront him in the presence of Mr. Stephens. Here she denied everything relating to the alleged marriage—had only known Sikes as a passing acquaintance—never intended to marrying him—the whole thing was a fraud—some woman bearing a resemblance to her had been procured to personate her, &c. And in this she firmly persists at the present time. The parents believe the girl—the public, mostly, sympathize with Sikes. Some think her fears have been wrought upon until she dare not own the truth. Others don't know what to think. It is certainly a queer case. The parents and all parties are most worthy people."

The Ruined Forest.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says:

The one irreparable loss from the late horrible fire is, after all, neither the destruction of village nor of city. Human life is, of course, the one loss that claims precedence of all others; but, leaving that out of the question, the loss we shall feel most certainly and most deeply is the destruction of such an enormous tract of forest through this whole Northwest. Chicago will be rebuilt long before that destruction can be made good. Ten years will make over again that great center of trade and industry. Its streets will be as bustling, and its business men as driving as before the disaster, but the silent process of nature cannot be hurried; and this generation, at least, will pass before the woods can recover themselves.

"It is by no means as so much lumber that the trees are most valuable to us. Their value as lumber is, of course, enormous to us, but the living trees are ultimately of more consequence to us than the felled ones. A great tract of forest like that destroyed during the past summer is one of the most important agents in determining our climate, and cannot be meddled with to such an enormous extent without inducing serious climatic changes. The forest in a country like the Northwest, without great hill ranges, either to accumulate the springs, and set them flowing down the valleys, or to arrest and discharge the clouds, depends for the certainty of its water-supply almost entirely upon its forest tracts to perform these services. Cut down, or burn these to any great extent, and disaccation of the soil immediately begins. Droughts have been growing fearfully common with us of late years, owing to the gradual destruction of these primeval gatherers of moisture. We do not like to predict evil, but certainly the wasting of such immense tracts of woodland is not going to help matters. It is in this view that the fire in the wilderness may ultimately prove a more lasting calamity to us than fire in the city, and produce results less easy to avert or control.

THE moral effect of the Fall elections, says the Cincinnati Commercial, has been favorable to the Democracy.

The Dismal Swamp.

A correspondent of the Petersburg (Va.) Index, describes a visit to the Dismal Swamp as follows:

"Of the people of Petersburg how many are there who know aught of the Great Dismal Swamp? Yet the swamp is at their doors; and the very people who have seen nothing of its wonders, have traversed sea and land to behold grottoes and mountains, falls and valleys, whereof scarce one surpasses in the picturesque or the suggestive the expanse of unknown, mysterious country which stretches from the shores of the Chesapeake to the streams which fall into Albemarle Sound. Your correspondent, ignorant as his neighbors, was suddenly struck with his ignorance, and determined to see with his own eyes the region described by Byrd, penetrated by Washington and celebrated by the beautiful ballad of Moore. To dismiss first the dry statistics of the subject, the swamp, known from [illegible] as the Great Dismal, extends north and south some thirty miles, and has a width of ten to fifteen. It lies partly in North Carolina and partly in Virginia; it is penetrated by the Dismal Swamp Canal, and by the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal, both of which admit of the use of steam vessels, and both connect the waters of the Chesapeake with those of the Sound system of Carolina. The productions of the swamp consist chiefly of lumber, shingles, staves, railroad ties and firewood. Near its centre, but wholly in Virginia, lies a sheet of water, some six miles in diameter, and averaging twelve feet in depth, called Lake Drummond.

"To reach this central point, the traveller may start from Norfolk, and pursue the Dismal Swamp Canal till he reaches the feeder, a small canal or ditch, three miles in length, which connects with the lake. Up the feeder you go in a boat, pushed or towed along by a negro boatman, and at length emerge into the lake at the Lone House the solitary dwelling which seems put there only that its inhabitants may preceive the awful loneliness of the silent scene. Your correspondent took another route, however, and leaving Suffolk soon after sunrise, embarked upon a lighter which runs from Jericho to the lake, a distance of ten miles, upon the canal or ditch or the Dismal Swamp Land Company. The lighter was sixty feet long and three and one-half wide. The motive power was furnished by two boatmen or 'treckers,' who propelled the boat by pushing each a pole, fixed respectively in the bow and stern of the lighter. The ditch or canal is of varying width, from five to seven feet, and pursues almost a right line through burnt districts, gum swamps, juniper forests and reed thickets.

"Our treckers pushed for the most part in silence, and the first impression made upon our minds was that of stillness. The black juniper water parted easily before the boat, giving scarce a ripple; the reeds that cluster thick along the bank bent in silence to us; a still October sun shed a pensive radiance on the scene and ever as we went the ear grew more and more full, if we may so speak, of the immense, the infinite silence of a region given over to inanimate nature. For one space of several miles we passed through a gum swamp, which man has never touched, save to drive this canal through it. Here the very genius of stillness brooded over us; the very winds were stilled and the weird growth of the swamp, the broken gum trees, the tangled reeds, the frequent cypress trees, rising from the oozing treacherous soil, all reminded us that man and animal nature were foreign here, and reproduced to the eye the imagined pictures of a former age when the earth brought forth vegetable growth only, storing up the vast beds of peat and coal for the use of future man.

"At length, making a little turn, the canal appears to widen, and in front the forest sinks away, and we see the lake stretched out in a strange beauty of desolation. Gliding into it we find a glassy expanse, unruffled at the moment by the lightest breath of wind; the sunlight falls calmly down, and all around, right and left and front, we look in vain for an evidence of men or of life.

"Within the shore, if that can be called shore which is but the close forest of cypress and juniper, stands a line of savage gnarled trunks, as if to forbid approach. The inky water is as still as death, and far over toward the distant shore, on its polished surface, a mirage appears, giving the shore line of forest, inverted, but sharply cut to the least of the leaves that soften its outline.

"As we sat awe-struck, it may be, at the desolation whose very home we had rashly entered, a wild duck, solitary tenant of the lake, swam silent to our boat, and with a shocking tameness approached so near that an outstretched hand might have almost grasped it. Peering into our very faces, it glided by, turning again and sitting still upon the wave as the solemn cypress itself, it solemnly regarded us. Its confidence we rewarded by offering it not even the violence of a shout, and doubtless it has told its fellows, if fellows it have, or if words are ever spoken on the lake, of the strange beings who invaded its home and were gentle after the manner not of men, but of the wind and wave of that fair autumnal day.

"In the silence, the sunlight and the loneliness of the scene, one of the negro boatmen even was struck by the beauty of the day, and exclaimed, 'Cap'en, you couldn't a got a bettur day, ef you'd tuk two years.' This broke the charm, and with a laugh we bid them head again for the canal and terra firma."

The New Masonic Temple.

The Philadelphia Ledger says:

Workmen are engaged in roofing the Masonic Temple, and the iron ribs have been put in place over about half the structure, and before the winter sets in it is expected that the entire structure will be under cover. Nearly all the granite work is done, nothing remaining in this department except to "top out" the centre elevations on Filbert street and Juniper street, and to finish the elaborate doorway on Broad street. Within the building, the brick arches to support the floor are nearly finished on the first story. Carpenters are also busily engaged preparing the windows and door frames, and it is believed that during the entire winter work can be done in the interior.

REVISITING MANASSAS.

The fluttering battle flags are still
That dawned above the marching column,
No more these slopes may know the tread
Of hero's footsteps stern and solemn.
No shrieking shell tears thro' the sky
With hell's wild accents discord bringing;
The long low mounds are green with grass
And here and there a daisy springing.

Yes, here we stood that sultry day
When death's pale finger marked out often
His devil-dance; our comrades sank
In the dead sleep no bright dreams soften.
I live it over, feeling now
The wild thrill of the battle fever,
And in my mind the angry hosts
Would seem to keep their feud forever.

I trace with lingering tread our lines,
Find out the spot where the uncertain
And awful charge and counter charge
Dispirited face, and flank and curtain;
I get a glimpse of poor old Tom,
Whose sabre flashed a ray of glory—
The oriflamme of war that day—
Death his reward—a sad—sad story.

I fancy in our reverent march
When "to the color" God has sounded,
My soul may know the warrior dead
In ranks with angel hosts surrounded.
If comrades true each other know
In that grand muster, it were pleasant
To think the war-worn ranks are full—
And hear the answer "all are present."
—Capital.

VARIETIES.

AN Ohio physician may justly claim sympathy. He poisoned a patient for $200, and then the widow refused to pay him.

A YOUNG New Yorkess, aged 107, got drunk one day last week. She was arrested, but was dismissed with a reprimand on account of her extreme youth.

A NEW YORKER who went down to Sandy Hook on a steamer, to bid some friends good-bye, was forgotten by the pilot boat, and had to go to Europe.

MRS WALLACE, of Minnesota, broke her leg, but wouldn't let her husband hear of it, because she didn't want to interrupt the political stumping tour he was on.

EVERY cat in Paris is to be taxed three francs a year. From which it may be surmised that there will be fewer cats in the houses and more rabbits in the restaurants.

THE fashionable dress for a gentleman at a day wedding is the English suit of dark frock coat, lavender pants, black or white vest, blue necktie, and lavender gloves; for evening weddings black dress coat and black necktie.

A YOUNG lady swooned in a Wisconsin church, and the doctor gave her up for dead. At the funeral she arose and gave reasons for postponing the ceremony which were agreed by all the mourners to be convincing.

THE editor of the New York Journal of Commerce received the following sweet pretty note: "Please find enclosed five dollars for the Chicago sufferers from a new born baby, the mother wishing to mark its entry in this world by this little act of charity."

THEY have begun in Canada to cultivate rabbits as an article of food, imitating European countries, where hundreds of coastlands are used as rabbit warrens, and their produce furnishes a cheap and nutritious food for millions, while the furs have considerable value in trade.

THE following is said to be a copy of a Fenian oath, found on the person of a prisoner. "In the presence of God I do solemnly swear that I will do my utmost to establish the national independence of Ireland, and that I will bear true allegiance to the S. C. of the I. R., and will obey the orders of the officers of the S. C. of the I. R. So help me God."

GUSTAVE TONNETZ, long celebrated in Paris as the "swallower of sabres," has died of a throat disease. A natural sequence, one would say—and be mistaken. For Gustave was equally celebrated as a swallower of whiskey, and while he survived the sabres, to the whiskey he succumbed. One swallow does not make a summer; but a good many swallows made a summary end of Tonnetz.

IN one of the Ohio towns a citizen had rendered himself obnoxious to the rest of the community, so he was placed in the hands of a vigilance committee for treatment. The chairman of the committee made the following report: "We took the thief down to the river, made a hole in the ice and proceeded to duck him, but he slipped through our hands and hid under the ice. All our efforts to entice him out failed, and he has now retained his point of advantage some hours."

A COMMON kitchen-range boiler in a Brooklyn residence exploded the other day, and a lady and several children were badly scalded by the hot water. An investigation of the cause of the accident showed that the boiler was very thin. The manufacturers of these hot-water reservoirs have maintained that there was no danger of an explosion from this class of boilers; but the event in Brooklyn shows that even a kitchen boiler, under favorable—or unfavorable—circumstances, may explode.

WHAT next? According to the Philadelphia Post, a gentleman of that city has lately given a "vaccination party." Instead of cooks and waiters, the services of two or three capable physicians were secured, and in the place of ice-cream, vaccine-virus of the first quality was provided. When the supper hour arrived, the guests seated themselves, and the doctors went around the room supplying their wants. The question asked by the disciple of Esculapius was, "Which will you have, madame, the infant virus or that from the cow?" And then the presiding medical butler was requested to furnish "five infants and three original cows," or "two cows here and eight infants—grandfather's pedigree with one of them," and so on until every one was served. Party calls were made for a comparison of arms.

A KENTUCKY journal tells of an extraordinary mother-in-law, dwelling in the neighborhood of Louisville, who must be a peculiar member of that much-maligned class. Her diminutive son-in-law desired to witness the parade of a German battalion, but she forbade his leaving his business. However, he eluded the old lady's vigilance for a moment, and stood gazing at the warriors, when he was suddenly seized by the left ear and made the recipient of a fearful chastisement, ending in his being laid at full length in the street, while the virago took a seat upon his prostrate form, and edified the amused crowd by fanning herself with her sunbonnet.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 4, 1871.

IN a speech in Louisville on Wednesday evening, Hon. GARRETT DAVIS nominated ex-President MILLIARD-FILLMORE for the Presidency.

PHILADELPHIA, through her Radical Councils, refuses to subscribe anything for the Chicago sufferers. The amount raised in that city, so far, amounts to but a little over three hundred thousand dollars, while New York gives nearly three millions. The former is governed by Radicals, the latter by Democrats.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* furnishes a table showing the real estate purchases of TWEED and others, and how rich they have become in a few years. Now let it show how GRANT has emerged from poverty to affluence in a few years, and give us a list of his transactions, if it wishes to be considered consistent.

"THE War in South Carolina," is the ominous head line used in an exchange. We are having war indeed thrust upon an unwilling people by the ambitious and mercenary upstart who coined the lying and hypocritical aphorism "Let us us have peace." Every drop of blood shed in this crusade will be laid to the charge of General GRANT, whose idea of a just government is a military despotism, and who thinks that the country can only be at peace when it is placed under the armed heel of military power.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* says that Colonel Thomas A. Scott, whose name is being so prominently mentioned in connection with the Presidency, is a Republican. It may probably labor under that impression from its belief that tens of thousands of Republicans throughout the country would vote for him if he were the Democratic nominee. We don't think the Colonel was ever Republican enough to hurt.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

We may say at once for all, that Col. SCOTT is not a Republican, but is and always was a Democrat, never having voted a Republican ticket in his life. He was the friend and warm supporter of STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS, and has always been a consistent Democrat, never a bitter partisan. Concerning his Democracy there is no question, and the party can support him without the slightest compromise of principle. Had there been any question about his Democracy THE POST never would have mentioned his name in connection with Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

A STRONG CANDIDATE.

The Washington (Pa.) *Review and Examiner* says: "Though it is somewhat early to select a candidate, yet we could cheerfully support Mr. SCOTT, and have no doubt he would make a very strong candidate."

WHAT THEY SAY.

The Pittsburgh POST in a long and well written editorial, nominates Col. Thomas A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as the next Democratic candidate for President. The Radical organs pretend to sneer and scoff at this suggestion; but it is very evident that the mere mention of Col. Scott's name in this connection, has sent a thrill of dread and apprehension to their very marrow. Without altogether endorsing the advanced position of THE POST on this subject, we think it safe to say that there are few men in the Union of more comprehensive mind or of greater executive ability than Col. Tom. Scott.—*Waynesburg Messenger.*

The announcement of the fact has created quite a flutter in the Radical camp.

Our "slate" for some time has been Chief Justice Thompson of the Supreme Court for President and Col. Thomas A. Scott for Governor. How is that for high, Mr. POST?—*Kittanning Sentinel.*

Very good, friend ROHRER, but we are for SCOTT for President this time, and hope to have your assistance.

Col. SCOTT is not only a Pennsylvanian but he is a resident of Delaware county, his residence is near Darby Borough. We feel an especial local pride in him, in consequence. He would do credit to any position, the highest within the gift of the people, yet we consider THE POST rather premature in calling out a nominee.—*Delaware County Democrat, Chester, Pa.*

Why premature when a number of delegates from various parts of the country have already been instructed for other candidates?

THE STATE SENATE.

The death of the Hon. GEORGE CONNELL, of the Third Senatorial District, Philadelphia, leaves the Senate, counting Mr. WEAKLEY, who has no certificate of election as a member, a tie; and counting him as not a member, the Senate has one Democratic majority! In either event the Democracy is likely to have something like a fair show in the organization of the Senate.

From the fact that Mr. CONNELL was not a member of the next Senate, his term of office having expired at the close of the last term, and he was re-elected, the Speaker *pro tem*, of the Senate, Mr. BRODHEAD, cannot order a new election until after the Senate meets and is officially notified of the decease of Mr. CONNELL. But even had he been a member, the Speaker of the Senate would have had Republican precedents for refusing to order an election until after the organization of the Senate.

We shall expect to hear a very lengthy Radical howl over this matter. We would advise our Radical cotemporaries, however, to study carefully the record made by the Radical Senate under the Speakership of JOHN P. PENNEY, before unbosoming themselves. We can assure our Radical friends, nevertheless, that with all the Radical precedents of oppression and injustice before them, the Democrats in the Senate will not copy after them, but on the contrary will simply discharge their duties and responsibilities in strict accordance with the law. We shall no doubt have occasion in the future to recapitulate the Radical record in the Legislature during the past ten years upon questions intimately connected with the present condition of the Senate.

SENATOR CLAYTON.

Senator POWELL CLAYTON, of Arkansas, is beginning to realize that the way of the transgressor is hard. He is in the clutches of the law from which he is anxious to escape. He does not seek to escape by the terms of the law, and by exculpating himself from the charges brought against him as an honest man, especially a United States Senator and a law giver should, but by the merest and most contemptible subterfuges.

He does not deny that he is guilty of the crimes charged against him in the indictment returned by the Grand Jury of the United States Court, but pleads the unconstitutionality of the Congressional Enforcement Law, under which he has been duly indicted by his peers, as a reason why he should escape punishment for the offenses he has committed against the people of Arkansas. This law was passed with his approval, if indeed it was not partly suggested by him, and during the last State canvass in Arkansas, he urged upon the Federal officials to exercise extraordinary vigilance in enforcing it.

Senator CLAYTON hardly anticipated, nor did the framers of the law, that it would work in more than one direction, and prove a dead-fall, catching a full grown Radical the first time it was sprung. He puts in a demurrer to the act because the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first sections are in his opinion, unconstitutional, and takes shelter under States Rights, and the plea that the United States Court can have no jurisdiction over the Governor of a State; or in other words, a State Executive is not amenable to the laws of the United States;—rather a strange doctrine to be advanced by any one, especially a Radical United States Senator. He furthermore assumes that a Governor of a State is not an election officer within the meaning of the statute,—and that a Radical Governor has a patent right to violate law with impunity.

On the part of a man who has always held that the Enforcement Act was unconstitutional, the plea of unconstitutionality might be allowable, inasmuch as it was an infringement upon the rights of citizens, but for one who gave the law his support when it was first mooted in Congress, and wanted it enacted with the hope that he might use it to harry and disfranchise Democrats, the plea of abatement is unbecoming in the last degree. And yet it is in the most perfect keeping with the course of Mr. CLAYTON from the beginning of his corrupt political career, through the medium of which he secured himself a controlling position in a State which he has ruined both politically and financially, by making fraud, rapine and murder the rule, and honesty, peace and security the exception.

Senator THOMAS of Maryland, Senator STOCKTON of New Jersey and others were rejected by the Radical Senate on the grounds of alleged irregularities in their election. To be consistent, Senator CLAYTON ought to be ousted from a seat to which he was never properly elected. But it is idle to talk to the Radical leaders about consistency. They scorn and despise it. Although he shall succeed in evading punishment for his crimes by any sort of subterfuge, or influences operating directly from the White House, which have already been called into requisition, it should avail him nothing in retaining his seat in the Senate. The stigma of his confessed and undeniable guilt will not be removed by any sort of a judicial or Presidential whitewashing. No doubt if he is convicted and sentenced, he will at once be pardoned by President GRANT. There is no violator of law, it matters not how henious his crime, if he is an active Radical leader, who is permitted to suffer punishment. The more unworthy they are to move in honest and decent society, the more anxious is President GRANT that they should not suffer punishment. For this reason he pardoned the bigamous BOWEN and left hundreds of unfortunates to languish in prison, whose crimes at the worst were attributable to the head and not to the heart. And this will be the case with CLAYTON if he is convicted. He will be pardoned, and permitted to wear the toga of a Senator, instead of being compelled to wear the prison garb of a convict as he justly deserves.

Executive favor will be largely on his side, which of course removes him from all danger. We may infer what that favor and influence will effect from the success of the Executive favoritism which he has hitherto commanded and enjoyed. Everything that stood in his way for preferment has been promptly removed by President GRANT upon the merest solicitation. He was authorized to set up a reign of terror in Arkansas. Men were arrested, murdered and imprisoned without cause or provocation. Women were given over to the passions of a brutal soldiery. Every crime under the sun was encouraged by this man CLAYTON and the monsters who acted as his privy counsellors. His partisans were given absolute license to rob, plunder and slay at their discretion, and all for the purpose of electing POWELL CLAYTON to the United States Senate to make laws for decent and honest men. But with all this he could not accomplish his purpose without committing the grossest frauds upon the ballot-box, and violating a law of Congress, passed especially to help scoundrels into office. All these things are the fruits of President GRANT's deliberate purpose to crush out civil liberty, and if necessary deluge the land again in fraternal blood, to secure his re-election, that upon the ruin wrought by a second civil war he may rear the throne of his military despotism and found the dynasty of nepotism and violence. The people will watch the final result of this case with interest, and, if we mistake not the public temper, will mete to President GRANT the measure that he deserves.

THEY DON'T LIKE IT.

Our Radical exchanges, from all quarters, are in a peck of trouble at the movement to make Colonel SCOTT the Democratic standard bearer in the coming Presidential contest. They admit that he would make a formidable candidate, and many of them predict that he has too much business on hand to accept, hope he will decline, etc. We have already printed several extracts from the opposition press, and as a fair specimen of the view they take of the situation, we copy in full the following editorial from one of their leading journals, the Cincinnati *Times and Chronicle*, of Wednesday last:

A DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

The Pittsburgh POST is not devoid of acumen in recommending the Hon. Thomas A. Scott, as the candidate of all others which it behooves the Democracy to run for President in 1872, but is a trifle too modest in the arguments it puts forth to assist the proposition. True it is that Mr. Scott is a power in Pennsylvania, and Pennsylvania a controlling power in the nation; but THE POST might have gone considerably further and named the railway king as a power that prevaded the very length and breadth of the land.

In 1854 the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which is simply another name for the Hon. Thomas A. Scott, started in business with two hundred and ten miles of road and fifteen millions of capital. In 1869 the Honorable Thomas, with his family of four Vice Presidents, including his Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania, held in fee simple four hundred miles of road in Pennsylvania, and in absolute control twelve hundred miles more within the State and sixteen hundred miles without, while their left hands were laid upon New Jersey, and the right swept slowly from the Mississippi to the Pacific, grasping for a couple of thousands of miles more. The present moment sees them sustained by Chancellor Zabriskie in their lease of the united railways and canals of New Jersey, including the Camden and Amboy and the New Jersey Railroads and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, which pass to the Pennsylvania Central for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, and that against the determined opposition of their stockholders. Thus in less than twenty years this insatiable giant has swelled from two hundred miles of road and fifteen millions of capital, to thirty-five hundred miles that are known and two thousand more suspected, with about one hundred and fifty millions of capital and indebtedness, and somewhere in the neighborhood of sixty millions of annual income—while on its books are inscribed, as if in some vast National Bank, millions of ownership in the towns, cities and States that lie along its path.

This is the influence that the Hon. Thomas A. Scott would have back of him in case of a nomination—an influence that grows with every day, not pompous and puffed up like the Vanderbilt clique; not all glitter and gew-gaws like Fisk & Co.; but working the more powerfully because of dignified silence, little heard of save as some mighty, but unseen influence of which people speak in bated breath as undermining the independence of both State and National councils. Courts cannot stand before it; Legislatures "adjourn when the business of the Pennsylvania Central is finished," and Congresses are beginning to feel its growing strength. Not only the wealthiest but also the best organized corporation in the world, represented in every branch of National and State governments, intrenched in every species of power that could serve its end, THE POST is full of reason in selecting its head-centre as the only hopeful chance of a broken-down and despending Democracy.

THE 7TH OF NOVEMBER.

On the 7th of November, one week from to-morrow, no less than ten State elections take place, viz. in the State of New York, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Virginia.

Perhaps the most important is the election in the State of New York, which is for State officers and members of the Legislature. In 1870, HOFFMAN'S majority over WOODFORD, for Governor, was 33,096 in a total vote of 771,329. The Legislature last winter stood on joint ballot eighty-two Democrats to seventy-seven Radicals, a majority of five. The result of next Tuesday's election in this State is in some respects in doubt. While there can scarcely be any doubt that the State ticket of the Democracy will be elected, there is a possibility that a majority of the Legislature will be Radical, inasmuch as the Tammany cliques in the city will combine with the Radical party for the purpose of defeating the reform Democracy. Since the leading Democrats have taken steps to bring the Tammany thieves to justice their only hope is to defeat the regular Democratic party, and conciliate the Tammany Radicals, by sharing the spoils of their plunder with the MURPHY Custom House Ring. It is to be hoped that the friends of honest government will be able to defeat all such combinations and elect a Legislature which will give the city of New York an honest Democratic government in the place of the miserable machine inflicted upon them by the Radical party.

The election in Maryland is for Governor, State officers and members of the Legislature. In 1870 the Democratic majority in the State on the Congressional vote was 18,868 in a total vote of 134,322. The last Legislature contained 111 Democrats and no Republicans. All parties concede that the Democratic State ticket will be elected by a large majority, while the Legislature will be almost unanimously Democratic.

The election in Massachusetts is for Governor, State officers and Legislature. In 1870, WILLIAM CLAFLIN, Radical candidate for Governor, received 9,007 majority over JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Democrat, and WENDELL PHILLIPS, Labor Reform, in a total vote of 150,031. The Legislature stood 180 Radical majority on joint ballot. There will be but little change in the result this year.

In Minnesota a Governor, State officers and Legislature will be chosen. The Radical majority on Congressmen in 1870 was 7,344 in a total vote os 66,134. In the Legislature there was twenty-one Radical majority. All the indications are that the respective strength of the two parties remains unchanged and that the Radical majority will be from six to eight thousand.

In Mississippi a Legislature will be chosen. The Radical majority in the State two years ago was 38,089; the present Legislature being seventy-six Radical majority on joint ballot. Under the Radical system of holding elections and counting the returns in the South, the State would be counted Radical though ninety-nine out of every one hundred voted the Democratic ticket. Hence Mississippi will be counted Radical.

In New Jersey a Governor and Legislature will be elected. On the Congressional vote in 1870, there was a Radical majority of 3,423 in a total vote of 157,429. The Legislature stands eleven Radical majority on joint ballot. A bitter contest is going on between the two parties and the Radical party is spending vast sums of money to carry the State. The result is in considerable doubt, and the chances about evenly divided.

The State of Wisconsin elects a Governor, other State officers, and a State Legislature. In 1870, the Radical State ticket was elected by 9,026 majority in a total vote of 146,832. The Legislature on joint ballot had thirteen of a Radical majority. There is a bare possibility of electing Mr. DOOLITTLE, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Virginia elects a Legislature. The present Legislature stands on joint ballot 72 Conservative majority. A Conservative Legislature will no doubt be elected.

If the new Constitution voted upon in September is adopted in Nebraska, an election for State officers will be held. In 1870 the Radical majority for Governor was between three and four thousand.

Illinois elects a Congressman-at-Large. In 1870 JOHN A. LOGAN was elected by 23,610 majority.

The following are the candidates for the principal of offices in the different States:

Democratic.	Radical.
NEW YORK.	
Secretary of State.	
Diedrich Willers,	G. Hilton Scribner.
CONTROLLER.	
Asher P. Nichols.	Nilson R. Hopkins.
State Treasurer.	
Wheeler H. Bristol	Thomas Raines
Attorney General.	
Marshal B. Champlain.	Francis C. Barlow.
MARYLAND.	
Governor.	
W. P. White	Jacob Tome
Attorney General.	
L. Woodford	Alexander Randall.
Controller.	
A. K. Syester.	Lawrence J. Bengle.
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Governor.	
John Quincy Adams	Wm. B. Washburn.
Lieutenant Governor.	
S. O. Lamb	Joseph Tucker.
Attorney General.	
Luther Stevenson, Jr.	Charles R. Train.

Prohibition and Labor Reform tickets are also in the field.

MINNESOTA.	
Governor.	
Winthrop Young	Horace Austin.
Lieutenant Governor.	
D. L. Buell	William H. Yale.
Treasurer.	
Barney Vosberg	William Seeger.
NEW JERSEY.	
Governor.	
Joel Parker.	Cornelius Walsh.
WISCONSIN.	
Governor.	
J. R. Doolittle.	C. C. Washburne.
Lieutenant Governor.	
John A. Rice.	Milton H. Pettit.
Secretary.	
Milton Montgomery	Llewlyn Brase.
ILLINOIS.	
Congressman at-Large.	
S. S. Hayes.	John L. Beveridge.

CONCERNING SALVATION.

Some men are extremely anxious on all occasions to be saved—in fact, are monomaniacs on the question of salvation, but by some means or other they seek out the strangest modes of salvation imaginable. This is particularly the case with the editor of the West Chester *Jeffersonian*, who, while professing to be a Democrat, seeks by every means in his power to defeat the party. He evidently does not understand the first principles of Democracy, namely, *that the will of the majority is entitled to respect, and furnishes the rule of action for the party.*

We extract the following from the last issue of the West Chester *Jeffersonian*, which of itself shows the animus of the editor—to defeat the party unless the large and almost unanimous majority of the party surrender their own convictions and adopt the impracticable and obsolete idea of a small clique who are nothing unless they are misanthropic and factious. In an article concerning the political salvation of the State, which if it would accomplish anything, would accomplish political damnation, the editor indulges in the following:

We must have a new deal, and such fourth-rate politicians as Wallace, Randall, Meyers, Cassiday & Co., must be willing to take back seats and be satisfied with what the party has already given them. They bring no strength to our organization, but on the contrary, like the horse leech, are sucking the life blood out of it. They have been pensioners upon the party without ever having merited a pension. For years past they have organized and managed the campaigns only to bring defeat and disaster. Let us have men of ability; men who will command the confidence and respect of all parties, to lead us, and we can readily carry this state by 30,000 majority. Let us have a man like Hon. Heister Clymer for our next Chairman, a man who is above either suspicion or reproach, and we will have a triumph of principles, not of huckstering politicians.

We might inquire upon what grounds the editor of the *Jeffersonian* makes this unfounded and malicious attack upon these gentlemen. Not one of them are what they represented them to be—self-constituted leaders and venal politicians, but gentlemen who enjoy the fullest confidence of their constituents and the Democracy of the State. There is nothing better known to the editor of the *Jeffersonian* than that it was against his most earnest protests that the Hon. WILLIAM A. WALLACE was made Chairman of the State Central Committee. When his name was offered he implored the Convention to select some one else. That his health was so shattered that he could not give that attention to the canvass that it merited. In every way possible he sought to have some other gentleman in charge of the State canvass. But the Convention made him chairman by a *unanimous vote*, showing that he was not a corrupt and venal trickster as the *Jeffersonian* maliciously charges, but a gentleman in whom the representatives of the Democracy from every county in the State had the most implicit confidence, and whose intelligence the editor so grossly and gratuitously insults in the above paragraph.

When did the editor learn that the Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL was a corrupt trickster, and fit only for venomous lampooning in the columns of a newspaper that claims to fly the Democratic flag? His constituents know and appreciate him, and term after term they have re-elected him to Congress, by increased majorities. He has been in no intrigues, for he need not resort to them for political preferment. He has labored assiduously for the success of the party, both in the State and the nation, and so great was the confidence of the Democracy of the whole country in his ability and purity of purpose, that he was given charge of the national organization. He discharged his trust faithfully, neither expecting or asking a reward, anxious only to see the Democracy of the State and nation triumphant. It may suit the editor of the *Jeffersonian* to abuse Mr. RANDALL for this, but the Democratic party repudiate its author.

The constituency of Hon. B. F. MEYERS can answer the charge of the *Jeffersonian* against that gentleman who is distinguished for his ability, his uprightness, his devotion to principle and his unselfish efforts in behalf of Democratic success. Had not the honest work of Mr. MEYERS and all the gentlemen included in the editor's malicious paragraph, been counteracted by a clique of just such fossils and impracticables as he, who are either past all hopes of redemption from the lapse of political senility, or are secretly retained by the Radical party—an hypothesis not entirely improbable—instead of contemplating defeat in Pennsylvania to-day, McCANDLESS and COOPER would have been triumphantly elected.

Why did not the editor specify in what particular Mr. CASSIDAY was a political paltroon, a pensioner and a trickster? He is neither; but a hard working, unselfish Democrat, laboring for the party and known and respected by true Democrats in all portions of the State and beyond its limits. The first thing for the editor of the *Jeffersonian* to learn is that the principles of the Democratic party are not tied up in the bundle of chaff so blindly idolized by a factious minority, who, if they cannot rule are as swift as grayhounds to ruin; and that the voice of the majority is entitled to respect and is not to give way to the angry growl of an occasional malcontent.

If he is to continue to work for the Democratic party by decrying its principles and grossly slandering its trusted and recognized representatives and leaders, the sooner he goes over to the Radical party, where he naturally belongs, the better. The Democratic party can well afford to dispense with the services of men who remain in it only that they may create unnatural dissensions and help the opposition to victory.

INJUDICIOUS lawyers, (we have a few in Pittsburgh) sometimes bring reproach upon their noble profession by insulting witnesses, and it is then comforting to see them disagreeably rebuked. A Mr. WATSON, of Indiana, when a witness requested leave to go to her sick husband, answered no; if her husband died she could easily get another. The woman then slapped his face in open court, and the verdict was that it served him right. Again in a court in Philadelphia the judge fined a lawyer $25 for declaring that a witness was guilty of perjury. In this country, then, witnesses have some rights that lawyers must respect.

As an instance of the commendable energy of President GRANT'S military operations in South Carolina, Republican papers triumphantly announce that numbers of clergymen have fled to escape arrest.

THE situation in Chester county, S. C. one of the counties declared under martial law, is deplorable. A lady residing in Chester, writing to a friend in Savannah, Ga., under date of 20th inst., says:

The men here are expecting Ku Klux arrests, from which there is no redress, the writ of habeas corpus being set aside by martial law. A man is not allowed to give bail. He is arrested on the report of any negro and thrust in jail, where he must remain until his trial, no matter how long delayed. A fine country to live in, is it not? When I add that we have been enjoying for the past twelve months, or at least since the spring, the most profound peace and quiet, and that the Ku Klux excitement, so far as Chester is concerned, is merely a name, you can appreciate the chances of making a living in South Carolina.

GEORGE DOUGHERTY, a white Democratic officer of election, was shot in Philadelphia, at the late election, near the scene of his duties. The Coroner's jury has returned a verdict in accordance with the fact, but failing to indicate the murderer. In the case of the militia Major CATTO, colored, killed at the same time, a reward of one thousand dollars has been offered for the apprehension of the murderer. The *Age* of that city, points out that a similar reward might be offered for the murderer of DOUGHERTY.

THE Georgia Legislature is to meet in a few days, and will have its hands full of work. It will have to elect a United States Senator, investigate the lease of the State railroad, the Radical management of the State road, the Governor's negotiation of certain bonds, and consider the question of calling a State Convention. The Legislature is Democratic.

THE Republican papers are drawing a fine distinction. It was not martial law that was declared in South Carolina. Only the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended. In the words of the sweet SANCHO: "GOD bless the giver; and let us not look the gift horse in the mouth."

THE Philadelphia *North American* reads the *Tribune* out of the Republican church: "Above all, the Republican party must rally firmly round the administration Those who are not heartily with us on the score must seek affiliation elsewhere, as they only foster dissensions in our ranks."

OBITUARY.

General Robert Anderson.

Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON died at Nice, France, on the 26th inst. From the outbreak of the war on the secession of the Confederate States ROBERT ANDERSON has occupied a prominent position in the history of America, and the news of his death will be received throughout the country with unfeigned regret. He was born in Kentucky in 1806, graduated at West Point in 1825, and on the 1st of July in that year received his first commission as brevet second lieutenant of Second Artillery. During the Black Hawk war he was inspector-general of the Illinois volunteers, and in that capacity served with ABRAHAM LINCOLN. In 1835-37 ROBERT ANDERSON was assistant inspector of the West Point Military Academy, and during the Indian war in Florida he was aide-de-camp to General SCOTT. For his successful conduct in the Florida war he received, in August, 1838, the rank of brevet captain. He accompanied General SCOTT through the Mexican war until the fall of the City of Mexico, particularly distinguishing himself at the battle of El Molino del Rey. Anticipating the outbreak of hostilities in consequence of the spread of the secession movement, he concentrated his forces within Fort Sumter. The story of that fort is the story of Major ANDERSON, and it was because of his gallant defence when the stronghold was beleaguered by the Confederate forces under BEAUREGARD, on the 12th of April, 1861, that his name became famous not only in every household in this country, but through out the whole world. After sustaining a bombardment of two days' duration he accepted the terms of evacuation of General BEAUREGARD, and marched out of the fort on Sunday afternoon, the 14th of April, 1861, with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away company and private property, and saluting his flag with fifty guns.

The Result in Texas.

[From the N. Y. Sun, Rad.]

The latest reports from Texas show that the majority against the Grant party is much larger than at first reported—in fact, so large that it will be very difficult for Governor Davis to invent any plausible excuse for defeating the expressed will of the people.

In the Third or central Congress district all the counties have been heard from except one, and the majority for Giddings, the Democratic candidate, is 3,700; yet it is asserted that a certificate of election will be issued to Clark, his opponent. Governor Davis has proclaimed one of the counties in this district, Limestone, under martial law, on the pretext that violence was perpetrated at the poll. The disturbance consisted in a white citizen of the place being shot by a party of Davis's negro police previous to the election, and in the citizens taking measures to resist the violence of a mob of five hundred negroes who took up arms when they learned that the negro policemen had been arrested for murder. United States troops were sent there, and it is telegraphed that Gen. Reynolds declared, after investigating the affair, that there was no necessity for proclaiming martial law under the circumstances.

The entire Democratic majority of the State—or rather the anti-Grant majority for many Republicans voted with the Democrats—as revealed by this election, is not less than 15,000. The action of Davis in resorting on the eve of the election to a paltry subterfuge for preventing the issue of naturalization papers had the contrary effect from that intended; for it produced a strong feeling against him among the Germans, who, although mostly Republicans, generally voted the Democratic ticket on this occasion.

Gen. Grant and his advisers are responsible for the peculiar strategy that was pursued in this significant campaign. The Davis faction boasted throughout the canvass that its leaders were in constant communication with Washington, and were acting under the instructions and with the full support of Grant, who had promised them the assistance of United States troops if they should be required.

SHIPWRECK.

On the smiling sea was never a curl,
On the bright sky never a frown;
Never an omen of coming fate,
When my beautiful bark, with her costly freight,
In the glory of noon, went down.

Boldly launched from a quiet shore;
Well framed with storms to cope;
By Youth and Courage nobly manned;
The sails were woven by Love's own hand,
The rudder was held by Hope.

The merciless sun shone full and fair
The pitiless waves were calm;
No whisper of woe in the wooing breeze,
The gulls poised over the sleeping seas,
The treacherous air was balm.

With happy laughter, with joyous dreams,
We glides in fearless faith;
There—the sullen jar on the sunken rock;
The grinding crash, the horrible shock;
The headlong plunge to death.

A moment's whirl of boiling foam,
A shriek through the shameless day,
Then smooth blue waters and calm blue skies,
And the startled birds, with their keen dark eyes,
Intent on their darting prey.

The bright sea dimpled, the bright sun shone,
With nor cloud nor white crest flecked;
A thousand barks sailed gaily past,
A thousand flags light shadows cast,
Where my beautiful boat was wrecked.

Wrecked, with its hopes, its loves, its trusts,
Sunk deep to the sea-weeds brown,
The great world turns and the great waves break;
What should either heed of the moan we make,
When a ship or a life goes down?

The Prisoners of Nature.

The more a fact varies from the ordinary laws of nature, the more it merits the attention of the philosopher and amateur. When once sufficiently confirmed, however contrary it may be to prevailing opinions, it is entitled to a place in the ranks of knowledge. The most obstinate skepticism cannot destroy its certainty, and can only afford a proof of the presumption which leads us to deny what ever we are incompetent to explain. The following phenomena are of this kind. They are such as have occurred in the course of reading, and have been collected in the hope that some one, whose studies may have been directed to such objects will enlarge the list. The more they are multiplied, the greater light will probably be thrown upon them; and it will perhaps, one day be a matter of surprise that we have been so long ignorant of their cause. These phenomena are instances of living animals being found enclosed in solid bodies.

The first case on record occurred in 1683, when M. Blondel reported to the Academy, that at Toulon, oysters fit to eat were frequently found enclosed in pieces of stone. Two years later M. de Cassini mentions a similar fact, on the authority of M. Duraffe, ambassador at the Porte, who assured him that stones were frequently found there in which were enclosed little animals called dactyles. Some workmen in a quarry at Boursire, at Cotha, having detached a large piece of stone from the mass, found, on breaking it a live toad. They were desirous of separating the part that bore the shape of the animal, but it crumbled into sand. The toad was of a dark gray, its back a little speckled; the color of its belly was brighter. Its eyes, small and round, emittes fire from beneath a tender membrane which covered them; they were of the color of pale gold. When touched on the head with a stick it closed its eyes, as if asleep, and gradually opened them again when the stick was taken away. It was incapable of any other motion. The aperture of the mouth was closed by means of a yellowish membrane. Upon pressing it on the back, it discharged some clear water, and died. Under the membrane which covered the mouth were found, both in the upper and lower jaw, two sharp teeth, which were stained with a little blood. How long it had been enclosed in this stone, is a question that cannot be solved. M. le Prince, a celebrated sculptor, asserts in like manner, that he saw, in 1856, in the house of M. de la Riviere, at Ecretteville, a living toad in the centre of a hard stone, with with which it was, as it were, encrusted.

In 1764, some workmen employed in a quarry in Lorraine informed Mr. Grignon that they had found a toad in a stone forty-five feet below the surface of the earth. This eminent naturalist went immediately to the spot, but could not perceive, as he assures us in his treatise on the fabrication of iron, any vestige of the prison of this animal. A small cavity was visible in the stone, but it bore no impression of the body of the toad. The creature that was shown him was of moderate size, of a gray color, and seemed to be in its natural state. The men informed M. Grignon that this was the sixth that had been found in these mines within the space of thirty years. M. Grignon considered the circumstance as worthy of more particular attention, and promised a reward to any person who should find him another instance of a toad so enclosed in a stone that it had no means of getting out. Six years after, a toad was brought to him enclosed in two hollow shells of stone, in which it was said to have been found; but on examining it closely, M. Grignon perceived that the cavity bore the impression of a shell-fish, and consequently concluded it to be apocryphal.

In 1771, however, another instance occurred, and was the subject of a curious paper read by M. Guettard before the Academy of Sciences at Paris. The following are the circumstances as related by that famous naturalist. In pulling down a wall which was known to have existed upwards of a hundred years, a toad was found, without the smallest aperture being discovered by which it could have entered. Upon inspecting the animal, it was apparent that it had been dead but a very little time; and in this state it was presented to the Academy. This discovery induced M. Guettard to make repeated inquiries into this subject, the particulars of which may be read in the paper just cited.—Chamber's Journal.

Countless Babies in China.

Hon. James Brooks of the N. Y. Express writes from Pekin as follows:

One of the first things impressing a traveller in China is the babies, the countless babies. Malthus, evidently, is not read here, or the New England native American non-propagation creed. "Multiply and replenish the earth," in our Bible, is in the Confucian classics, in another paraphrase, "Beget children, to be sure of having your botes well taken care of." "The more sons you have, the better off you are in heaven." Girl babies, however, alas for the poor things, are deemed curses rather than blessings, more especially if you have too many of them—such curses, that often the little lasses are tumbled away to perish—boy babies, never. All the junks we passed, or saw, were more or less filled with babies—naked babies, mixed up with the cocks and hens, and dogs, and kittens. Fathers were as often fondling them as the mothers. This love of babies it is that makes up the Chinese countless numbers, ever populating the land, and forcing the poor often to starve, or to live on kitten cutlets and puppy steaks. What we saw people eating most of, on our boat journey, was watermelons, pretty good ones; a species of cantelopes, that they nibble, as monkeys would; then peaches, that nobody else could eat, they are so bad—with onions, onions, onions innumerable. Indeed, the whole population hereabout seems saturated with onions and opium.

Married in Calico.

A young lady in Chicago, whose wedding was to have taken place on Thursday, October 10th, in church, whose "trousseau," with all modern elegantcies, was ready, and whose bridal presents were in a state of elegant "forwardness," found herself, on Monday, October 9th, minus "trousseau," presents, house and home. The other substantial requirements for "keeping house," and for daily costume and requirements, were also a "total loss." The bridegroom was in a similar if not worse predicament, and the church in which the ceremony was to have taken place was a heap of blackened ruins.

Here was a question of unusual importance before the joint family council. But, it is more than probable that if the young people went into the caucus, they went in as people usually do into conferences, with their minds made up. For on Wednesday with only a delay of twenty-four hours, the twain were made one; the lady appearing on the interesting occasion in a calico dress, the only dress saved from the fire. The gentleman, if he is a gentleman, as from his connections he is presumed to be, was habited in a similar unpretending guise. No gentleman would outshine his bride on their wedding day. As in all "fashion reports" the gentleman's costume is unreported, woman's rights in this particular being rigidly respected.

The gentleman is to be congratulated on having found, in the ruins of the fire, a prize which he might otherwise have been all his life in discovering. He might have worn the jewel, whose price is above riches, all his days, without knowing its value. But the great and terrible disaster, the date of which will mark the beginning of the married life of this young couple, will equally mark the beginning of their nuptial happiness. Men and women are much more useful and essential to each other in poverty and adversity than in wealth and prosperity. These two, with life before them, have the pleasure and advantage of striving together to secure life's prizes. And whatever of this world's goods and conveniences they may secure, will be a joint acquisition—all the more valuable that they have in their poverty and belongings a mutual interest. More than the usual degree of confidence must be felt in her husband by a wife who dares to marry under such circumstances. And more than a husband's usual love and protection must be given to the wife who so unreservedly trusts in him. Every man thinks, or would be glad to think, that his wife is a "superior woman." This young man knows it. For his bride, if she cannot "control circumstances," does not permit "circumstances" unduly to control her.

Of course improvident and careless matrimonial alliances are not to be defended or promoted. In this case, however, there is no evidence of the undertaking being made "unadvisedly or lightly." And the present artificial and ambitious customs of society have interposed so many objections to marriage in its higher and better conditions, that it seems to require the burning of a city to set such objections aside. Young people are too often unwilling to "commence life" together. They are too ambitious of beginning life in the wealth and style of living to which their parents have attained only after a long life of labor and diligence. Whatever pleasures wealth properly used may confer, nothing in the possession is so pleasant as the gratification of acquiring. To look *forward* is man's true incentive and happiness. The future offers the cheerful out look, and man and wife should enjoy it together. Then, the retrospect also, is pleasant. But for two fatigued individuals, worn and weary with labor and waiting—whatever that labor and waiting may have produced for them—to think they can come together and enjoy married life, when there is little or nothing to look forward to, is simply absurd. There is quite as much truth as poetry in the famous balad of "John Anderson, my Joe," though fashionable young ladies prefer more fashional music—with more "execution" and less heart in it. Success to the calico bride in Chicago! It is to be hoped that the groom "stood up" in a "business suit," for then both wife and husband would start fair.—Phila. Ledger.

A New Use for Diamonds.

There are now in operation at the Fair of the American Institute two Diamond drills (manufactured in this country under the Leschot patents), which seem likely to revolutionize the business of rock drilling. The invention grew out of the difficulties encountered in the prosecution of the work on the Mont Cenis tunnel. The ordinary methods of drilling with iron or steel instruments necessitated a repairing force greater than that needed to work the drills, and the application of diamonds as the boring or drilling agent was adopted accordingly. Their introduction in this country has been eminently successful, and they are now in use in nearly every State. General Newton, in charge of the excavations at Hell Gate, has recently ordered a new No. 1 Tunnel Diamond drill for Heading No. 1, at Hallett's Point.

The diamonds are embedded in a steel boring bit, solid or annular, and are left slightly projecting, so that they present cutting points which no formation has yet been found hard enough to resist. The motion of this boring-head is rotary and continuous, and cuts a perfectly cylindrical hole of the same size, top and bottom. The drill-rod is made hollow in order that a volume of water may be conducted to the bit, at once moistening the rock washing the cuttings away, and preventing the overheating of the diamonds. It is claimed, and from the testimony adduced, we cannot doubt it, that these drills need few if any repairs, and the diamonds no sharpening.

A specialty of these drills, and an important one, is that they produce a core from the rock of the same size as the inner periphery of the annular bit, which shows to any depth the different stratifications through which the drill passes. This product is particularly valuable in testing the value of mines and quarries. We learn that in Pottsville, Pa., a perpendicular hole was bored to the depth of seven hundred and fifty-one feet, and another in Northumberland county, horizontally, six hundred and forty-five feet. We believe that these are but indications of what the drill can do, as it is claimed that there is no diminution of power at any depth. The Committee of the French Exposition, before whom this subject was brought, expressed themselve strongly in favor of this rotary over the percussion drill.—N. Y. Post.

Hon. James Brooks, writing from Tien Tsin, China, to the New York Eppress of the great flood already reported by telegraph, says: "All the upper North China appears to have broken loose, and to be flowing down here in mud, straw, bamboo, millet, sorghum and other crops, &c. The grand canal has broken out and is pouring in the Yellow river, if not the Yangtze. Houses, mud and straw built, are tumbling down by the thousands. Whole villages are gone and all the inhabitants drowned. The desolation of the typhoon I witnessed in Japan is but a trifle in comparison with this universal misery. Thousands will starve to death the coming winter."

"TOO DEEP FOR THAT."

"Yes," said Farmer Brown,
Bringing his hard fist down
On the old oak table;
They say that men can talk,
From Paris to New York,
Through the sunken cable.

"'Tis perfectly absurd,
For to hear a single word
No man is able;
And it's clear enough to me
That this wide-spread mystery
Is a foolish fable.

"The news we get from Rome
Is all made up at home,
'Tis my conviction;
And that, you see, will account
For the terrible amount
Of contradiction.

"Yes," said Father Brown,
Bringing his hard fist down
On the old oak table;
"My wife and I have tried
The experiment; we tied
A good stout bit of cable

"To the fence just over there,
And the rocker of this chair,
And we couldn't do it.
Though we screamed ourselves as hoarse
As three toads; but of course
Not one word went through it.

"Don't talk to me, I pray,
Of fresh news every day
Through sunken cables.
Sea yarns are long and tough,
And I have heard enough
Of such old fables."

Some of the New Fashions.

Paris is still able to dictate the toilet of the world. These are some of her mandates! As a rule, winter and fall costumes include a polonaise as a jacket or a casaque as a cape, made of the same material. Nevertheless, everybody insists on having a black out of something that can be worn with everything and anything. This electicism in a matter of mantles is the cause of a great deal of hideous dressing; for to humor it mantle makers have got to contrive paniers that will not crease, whatever they go through; and when a lady traveler opens her trunk, "an elegant mantle" is sure to decorate the top of her baggage, and it is about as sprightly looking an *electera* as sprigs of parsley or salmon, besides being as useless. A full dress article of this kind, that cannot be worn on everything, is a velvet polonaise, quilted and lined with mauve silk. It forms overskirt and bodice in one, as it did when original Poles skated through cracoviennes with more spirit than they do now. Only it is looped up elaborately with artistic loops and tassels, and is trimmed with lace.

The black corded silk *redingote*, or Franklin coat, is made with tails, flaps and deep pockets, also a gentlemanly vest in front. It is wonderful how this overcoat changes a woman. There are many different ways of wearing it, too. If it is trimmed with spirals of black or white lace, which fall over the wrists, around the pockets, down the front and tails, it is obvious that a lady with an eye-glass on and half top boots, scarcely any width of petticoat, and a chimney-pot hat, will look neither like a man nor a woman. If she turns back the tails she will look like one of the line with a good march before him. If she wears the tails parted behind she will look like an elderly party who is always warming his shins at the parlor fire.

These positions are all false. Those who cannot resist a Franklin should wear it a la Vicar of Wakefield—in a straightforward, fatherly style—and, above all things, should put very few essentials in the tail pockets. It is as much out of place to see a lady dive down behind for for her smelling bottle as it would be to see a clergyman in the pulpit produce a fan from under his canonicals. The newest fashion of all, and it can be full dress or demi-toilet, according to the selection made of material and trimming, is the sleeveless jacket, with overcape. It is made of velvet, cloth and black cassimere.

The cape is open down the back; therefore, the handsomest part of these "collets" is behind. In this, Fashion, with her usual perception, only turns a cold shoulder to the spirit of the times, which is backward. In other respects she takes the lead. She is doing this very largely in peculiar drab serge, in which a great deal of flaw is mixed with the wool, to prevent that clinging, adhering effect which is objectionable in the daily walks of life, and when the wind blows. It makes up very richly. It is worked with two harmonious shades of drab and mouse gray, a floral pattern being preferred, especially white thorn and myrtle, the blossoms being whitish drab. A bodice and overskirt and "collet" are all that is required, the underpetticoat being either claret or maroon, dark grass green or black corded silk. A deep fringe of the mixed shades trims the cape.

The richest demi-toilets are made of satin delaine. Some have a stripe, which is glossy as silk, on a dull ground of the same tint. Others are all satin delaine cloth, and the prettiest are all green and dark chestnut. The petticoat to either of these is trimmed with a wide band of darker velvet, and the overskirt with two deep braids, but put on circular fashion. The velvet figures a square on the bosom. Stout figures should avoid these new circular velvet trimmings. Sleeves are all pagodas, or tight to the elbow, and are made with a flounce.

Light poplins are much worn on bright colored petticoats; checked silk petticoats are worn under basqued bodices, and overskirts to these are made of the darkest shade in the patterns.

Cross-cuts and rolls, flat plaitings and flounces are the trimmings for all underpetticoats. Some of these flat cross-cuts reach above the knee. Waterproof shawl costumes, with border and fringe, but particularly the lattice or trellis fringe, woven in the material, are very much in vogue. The preferred shades are wolf, bear, lion's mane, fox and other fierce reminiscences. The lightest shades are worn for demi-toilets and brides' traveling dresses; white, with black fringe and black velvet, are very elegant; steel, slate, and silver gray are no less appropriate.

A Female Gambling Palace.

No longer can Baden-Baden, Paris or Hamburg claim pre-eminence over the Golden City in Gambling matters. San Francisco has established a superb "female gambling palace," which bids defiance to all the glories of the Kursaal. Hither, says an enthusiastic reporter, "flock the *elite* of the city's daughters; here they hang in breathless suspense over the mysteries of the faro table, or boldly stake their gold coins on roulette and the fascinating rouge et noir. A banqueting-room, a ball-room, sumptuous pariors, and a real bar are among the features of the place; but the masculine mind is rather puzzled to know what the lady gamblers can want a "barber's shop" for! However, the "Ladies' Social Club-Room" is henceforth a feature of San Francisco, where the wives and daughters of the portly merchants can "fight the tiger" to their heart's content. The proprietor is not likely to repeat one experiment that he tried on the opening night, however, in attempting to furnish an abundance of wine to his guests by means of wine checks. He found that the ladies had learned one little trick when they quietly slipped as many checks as they could obtain into their pockets for the future benefit of their lords and masters.

French Shawls.

Few persons are aware of the various and interesting processes involved in the production of that popular article of modern costume, the French shawl, the prices of which range all the way from two dollars to two hundred. The materials which enter into the manufacture of these shawls are principally as follows: The cashmere hair, which comes by way of Russia, and is chiefly obtained in Thibet, from a peculiar variety of goat; wool of various countries, but particularly of Germany, raw silk, or the organzine of the south of France; spun silk, and even cotton.

The operation of weaving is performed by the Jacquard loom, which, of course, has been greatly improved for this purpose since the time of its illustrious inventor. The manufacturers, in the first place, have their designs produced for their individual establishments; and the pattern once settled, is put on the cards by the designer, revised, and handed over to the reader. This latter operation, which is generally performed by special workmen, consists in translating, as it were, from the design cards to the cards of the machine, each of which represents one of the little squares of the former, and each of the colors which has to be produced in the loom. For the weaving, the workmen receives the warp, dyed or prepared, and also the material for the weft. When the shawl is woven, it is handed over to to the dresser, who cuts it, shears it by mechanical means, and finally washes and dresses it.

Of course, the rich shawl is the type of all the other classes. It is generally woven on a warp called cashmere, but composed of a thread of cashmere twisted with a thread of organzine or of raw silk; the weft is of pure cashmere of excellent quality. The manufacturers of these rich shawls are, and must always necessarily be the originators of new types as regards designs and colors; it is upon this condition only that they can obtain a remunerative price for their productions. Their novelties are usually copied by the producers of inferior shawls.

AMONG THE ICEBERGS.

The Search for the Open Polar Sea—News From Capt. Hall.

A private letter received from a member of the Arctic expedition under Capt. Hall in the Polaris, gives an account of the movements of the expedition since last heard from through the officers of the Congress. The letter giving the particulars is dated Upernavick, September 5, and was carried thence to Copenhagen by a Danish vessel, whence it was dispatched to its destination via Hamburg steamer.

After leaving Disco, where he received his extra stores from the Congress, Capt. Hall sailed nearly due north until he arrived off the harbor of Proven. Capt. Hall then went ashore, and was well received by the Danish authorities. His principal object was to obtain dogs, but he succeeded in securing only eighteen, about half of which were at the time unfit for service, but may, by care, be made valuable. After leaving Proven the Polaris sailed for Upernavick, where she arrived on the 30th of August. His object was to secure the services of some Exquimaux hunters and dog drivers, but in that he was unsuccessful. He, however, obtained some dogs and furs, which will prove of great value while in winter quarters.

Capt. Hall sailed from Upernavick on the 5th of September, going north. Of course, since then he has not been heard from, and will not be, probably, until winter, when he may send down from winter quarters to Disco for supplies. All on board are reported well and confident of success.

A Fearful Scene.

A correspondent of the Tribune at Chicago writes: One of the most dramatic and impressive scenes of the fire, not yet recorded, was the flight through the new La Salle street tunnel under the river during Sunday night. It was about two o'clock when this strange hegira commenced, and in ten minutes it became a furious rout. The bridges on both sides were on fire, and the flames were writhing over the decks of the brigs in the river, and winding their fierce arms of flames around the masts and through the rigging like a monstrous, luminous devil-fish. The awful canopy of fire drew down and closed over Water street as the shrieking multitude rushed for the tunnel, the only avenue of escape. The gas-works had already blown up, and there was no light in any house save the illumination which lighted up to destroy.

But into the darkened cave rushed pell-mell, from all directions, the frenzied crowd—bankers, thieves, draymen, wives, children—in every stage of undress, as they had leaped from burning lodgings, a howling, imploring, cursing, praying, wailing mob, making their desperate dive under the river. It was as dark in the tunnel as it is in the centre of the earth, perhaps darker. Hundreds of the fugitives were laden with furniture, household goods, utensils, loaves of bread and pieces of meat, and their rush through the almost suffocating tunnel was fearful in the extreme. They knocked each other down, and the strong trod on the helpless. Nothing was heard at the mouth of the cavernous prison but a muffled howl of rage and anguish. Several came forth with broken limbs and terrible bruises, as they scattered and resumed their flight under the blazing sky to the northward.

Living Too Fast.

"We have been living too expensively," moralizes the Chicago Tribune. "The profuseness of one class found imitators in all others. This extravagance ruled in all things. Where we once used a yard of lace, or wore a single diamond, ten would not now satisfy us. Expensiveness became the social test. European tours were substituted for summer visits to the country; carriages and costly horse flesh were so general that the want of them was a sign of comparative indigence, to be resented by society. The servant women of 1871 outdressed their employers of 1861. From pinafore to broadcloth, from marbles to billiards; from molasses candy to Havannas at twenty-five dollars per hundred, was but one jump. Pedestrianism became vulgar, and livery stables grew rich. From all parts of the world show people flocked hither, especially to Chicago, receiving royal prices for their exhibitions. The receipts of the liquor saloons in this city reached annually $25,000,000; three hundred billiard tables each received five dollars per day; we expended one million dollars annually in public amusements; we expended, in excess of moderate use, two millions of dollars for cigars; we expended for keeping horses and carriages, mainly for show, immense sums; we expended ostentatiously upon private and very uncomfortable entertainments many thousands per night, and ten times as much for useless dress to display at them. We spent two dollars where one would suffice for clothing of all kinds, and we all, from the highest to the lowest, have been affected by the spirit of shoddy. In all these things we can retrench.

PEARLS OF THE OCEAN.

Pearls of the ocean, the dark or the fair,
Choose as you wish, they are each of them there;
With tresses of jet, or with tresses of gold,
With shyest of eyes, or with saucy and bold.

Pearls of the ocean, fresh from the sea,
Brilliant with merriment, sparkling with glee;
Ah! who is the jeweler fated to fit
Such pearls in a mounting—gold ring to wit?

Pearl of the ocean, sort, fair, and bright,
Pearl of the ocean, dark as the night:
You each have admirers, either is prized,
The fair fondly loved, the dark idolized
[London Society.

A WEDDING GIFT.

All that I have this day is thine,
A heart whose faith has never faltere'd,
A love that knew no other shrine,
And through all lives unaltere'd.
Had I a thousand hearts to give,
Thine all their love and faith should be,
Had I a thousand years to live
I'd gladly spend them all with thee.

There's not a joy in all the world
Like that of love beyond deceiving.
Though bolt on bolt be at it hurled
The heart will triumph—when believing.
This day my joy hath sov'reign sway—
A joy which but with thee I know.
The rapture of a first, fond love
Which, wedded, makes a heaven below.

CAN MEN FLY?

How Aerial Voyages May Be Made.

Careful observers in Europe and the United States express the conviction that the time is at hand when the first aerial voyage, as distinguished from aerial drifting in balloons, will be accomplished. The reasons for this belief are given with emphasis by a writer in the Cornhill Magazine, who reviews the progress of the aeronautic research, and contends that the existing difficulties are not insuperable. The balloon gives a perfect solution of the problem of securing buoyancy, but all attempts to direct balloons have failed, and must continue to fail. A balloon must be large—many times larger than any machine to which it can be attached. If we take even the case of one man raised by a balloon, and inquire how large the balloon should be, we at once see how disproportioned the size of a balloon must needs be to the bodies of a heavier nature which it is intended to raise. We know that a man can barely float in water, so that he is about equal in weight to an equal volume of water. But a volume of water is more than eight hundred times heavier than an equal volume of air, even at a sea level, where the air is the densest. So that the weight of a man is more than eight hundred times greater than that of the air he displaces, It follows that if a very light hollow vessel could be made, which should be more than eight hundred times as large as a man, and which could be perfectly exhausted of air without collapsing (a thing wholly impossible), the buoyancy of that vessel would barely enable it to support the weight of a man. But the balloonist is unable to obtain any vessel of this sort. But, says the writer, when we study the flight of birds, we see that velocity of horrizontal motion is a point of extreme importance as respects the power of flying. For though there are some birds which seem to rise almost straight from the ground, yet nearly all, especially the larger and heavier birds, have to acquire a considerable horizontal velocity before they can take long flights. Even many which seem, when taking flights, to trust rather to the upward and downward motion of their wings than to swift horizontal motion, will be found, when carefully observed, to move their wings up and down in such sort as to secure a rapid forward motion.

Then comes the inquiry whether a smaller extent of supporting surface than has hitherto been deemed necessary may not suffice in the case of a man, *a fortiori* in the case of a powerful and flying-machine. This inference is found to accord perfectly with the observations which have been made upon flying creatures of different dimensions. It has been found that the supporting surface of these creatures—whether insects, birds, or bats—by no means varies in proportion to their weight. This is one of the most important results to which the recent inquiries into the problem of flight have led; and we believe that our readers cannot fail to be entertained by an account of the relations which have been observed to hold between the weight and the supporting surface of different winged creatures. M. de Lucy, of Paris, made the first actual experiments in this direction in the year 1868 and 1869.

It is further contended that the art of flying, if it is ever attained, will probably be arrived at by means of attempts directed, in the first place, toward rapid passage along *terra firma*. As the trapeze gymnast avails himself of the supporting power of ropes, so the supporting power of the air may be called into action to aid men in traversing the ground, and our velocipedists may soon be outvied by half-flying pedestrians.

A gymnast of our own day, Mr. Charles Spencer, (one of the best teachers of gymnastics in England,) has met with even more marked success, for he has been able to raise himself by the action of wings attached to his arms. The material of which these wings was made was too fragile for actual flight; and Mr. Spencer was prevented from making strong efforts because the wicker-work to which the apparatus was attached, fitting tightly round his body, caused pain, and obstructed his movements. Yet he tells us that, running down a small incline in the open air, and jumping from the ground, he has been able, by the action of the wings, to sustain flight for a distance of one hundred and twenty feet; and when the apparatus was suspended in the transept of the Crystal Palace (in the spring of 1868,) he was able to raise himself, though only to a slight extent, by the action of the wings. It should be remarked, however, that his apparatus seems very little adapted for its purpose, since the wings are attached to the arms in such sort that the weak breast muscles are chiefly called into play.

The objection founded on the relative weakness of the muscles of man as compared with those of birds (without reference the question of absorption,) seems at first sight more than serious. Although there can be little question that the superior strength of the muscles of birds has been in general, enormously exaggerated, yet such a superiority undoubtedly exists to some degree. This gives the bird a clear advantage over man, insomuch that man can never hope by his unaided exertions to rival the bird in its own element. It by no means follows, however, that because man may never be able to rival the flight of the pigeon or the swallow, he must therefore needs be unable to fly at all.

Horrible Death of a Young Girl.

About half-past five o'clock yesterday afternoon, Miss Fanny B. Chambers, fifteen years of age, who resides at 825 Dean street, was dressing her hair, using a second looking-glass to see her back hair. In turning round she upset the kerosene lamp by which she was dressing, and an explosion occurred, the burning oil set her clothing on fire. The poor girl ran down stairs in a blaze of fire, and her mother tried to save her by tearing her clothing off, but before she could be helped, the unfortunate girl was burned from head to foot. A physician was sent for who did all in his power to restore her but without avail. She lingered in terrible agony until half-past eleven o'clock last night, when death ended her sufferings.—Brooklyn Eagle, 26th.

VARIETIES.

A YOUNG lady recently betrothed says that "C. O. D." means Call on Dad!

A five-year-old girl in Cambridge sent her three dolls to Chicago.

BARNEY WILLIAMS is quite an invalid, and will pass the winter at Paris.

A DEAF mute beggar in Detroit recently got drunk and suddenly recovered his speech.

LONDON journals announce that lions and tigers may be bought at wholesale and retail in that city.

ANOTHER poor girl has died in Virginia from the use of tobacco, at the age of 100. She was an orphan.

THE treasurer of a Georgia colored society pocketed the funds, and reported that the rats had "run'd away wid all de money."

THOSE wishing to obtain office under the present National Administration should look well to their creDentials.—Boston Post.

THE St. Louis girls have profited by the experience of one of their number who dislocated her neck while resisting a kiss.

AN Englishman has won a wager of five hundred dollars by writing one million strokes with a pen within the mouth. He did it in twenty-three days, but his arm was nearly palsied by the operation.

TEACHER—"Tommy, what does h-a-i-r spell? Apt pupil—"Dunno, sir." Teacher—"Why, you numbskull, what have you got on your head?" Apt pupil—"I dunno, sir, but I think it bees a flea."

THE New York Mail avers that many fashionable women stand in great dread of offending their "maids," who if turned away, may disclose the secrets of their toilettes to some rival, who may profit by it.

NOW that Sir Roderick Murchison is dead, the question naturally arises, what will become of Dr. Livingstone? Murchison, for several years past, has kept Livingstone alive, in spite of fate.

THEY tell of an individual who lectured in a Minnesota village for the benefit of Chicago sufferers, but the audience was so small that he didn't pay expenses, and the sufferers are two dollars and seventy-five cents in debt to him.

THE Boston Transcript says that in that city "some ladies too busy to personally attend at the rooms of the Christian Union and work on the garments sent in for the Western sufferers, have hired sewing women to go there and work by proxy."

FASHION gossip announces that, this winter, between the figures of the German will be administered to the weary dancers, not, as formerly, cake and cream, but, as a stimulant, beef tea. It's supposed they won't beef-tea-gued after that.—N. Y. Leader.

THERE is a female society in Stockton, Cal., known as "The Old Hens." It was formed in opposition to a society made up of ancient male Stocktonians, rejoicing in the firm name of "The Old Roosters," which has been in existence there for some years.

FANNY ELLSLER, whose dancing delighted our grandfathers, is now living quietly at the Hague. She delights in flowers, and one of her favorite roses is well known throughout Holland by her name. She is sixty-one years old, and is noted for her deeds of charity.

AN English seaman makes the alarming announcement that revolutions of our globe on its axis are not as rapid as formerly! and that in the course of a few millions of years, it will be about one month turning over! that is, a night will be a fortnight long, and so will a day! This will give lazy people one good nap at least.

A COUPLE of youthful but indiscreet Good Templars at Conneaut, Ohio, were recently fined by their lodge for pressing the juice of an apple into a tumbler with their hands and drinking it. They appealed to the Grand Lodge, which sustained the sentence, which would seem to imply that intemperance lay in the use of tumblers.

A LA CROSSE paper says: "The forests on the islands in the Mississippi are full of gray squirrels. It seems these squirrels are now moving West, and the captain of the ferry boat says the river is full of them, swimming to the Minnesota shore. The crop of nuts in Wisconsin is small, and these squirrels go where they may provide for the winter."

A GOOD instance of "sharp practice" is that of a man in Ohio, who was acquitted of murder on a plea of insanity. He had secured his lawyers by giving them a mortgage on his farm, but now repudiates the mortgage on the ground that he was insane when he made it, according to the showing of these same lawyers.

THE following advertisement appeared in the London Guardian: Discipline.—Wanted, the assistance of a kind, judicious Lady, used to girls, and accustomed to apply the birch rod. Part of the time only required, and liberal terms arranged. A resident in London preferred, but not essential. Address J. D. H. Burbige Library, 202 Queen's-road, Bayswater.

ACCORDING to the San Francisco Bulletin, the Mariposa estate, which Mark Brummagim holds up at $15,000,000, and says persuasively, "just going, gentlemen," is no better than a "South Sea bubble," having been watered up almost to a vanishing point, the largest quotation of stock being three and a half cents on the dollar of par value. It thinks there are some good mines there, and the property may be worth many millions, but frauds, litigations and overreaching have tainted the name of Mariposa.

A PARIS paper says that a gentleman purchasing a number of photographs purporting to be likenesses of some of the female Communists now in custody was surprised to find among them the portrait of his mother-in-law. Having discovered the name of the photographer, the gentlemen, accompanied by to police agents, called upon him and extracted from him an avowel that he had availed himself of the negatives of some of his former patrons least remarkable for personal attractions in order to form a collection of portraits representing the inmates of the Versailles prisons and the Brest hulks, the sale of which had been extremely large.

THE Washington Chronicle prints a letter from a young lady in Chicago to her affianced in the former city. Here is an extract: "We expect to have a new house built in a few weeks, just around the corner from where we formerly resided. I am very glad you did not come to this city when you intended, for then you would be as the rest of us, half scared to death. Father was up at the time and saved two suits of clothes—the one he had on and another—but we, that is Mar, Jeneatte and I, were less lucky. You would be surprised to see me, the morning after we were driven out of the house, with a pair of Jim's old pants on, one slipper, one shoe, and a water-proof cloak. This was, indeed, my complete outfit, and it was not till yesterday that I received some other clothes from my cousin Mary, who sent them from Cincinnati. That would have made a splendid wedding suit, wouldn't it?"

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 4, 1871.

THE reign of terror continues to exist in Spartansburg and York counties, South Carolina, instituted by GRANT'S soldiers. Eighty-five men from one part of York county, and forty from another were carried off last week and confined "loathsome dungeons," at the instance of carpet-bag informers, who desire to get rid of the old stock, as they term them.

THAT Radical thief STOKES has been interviewed, and says he only followed the example of President GRANT. "When he returned home those who had received the bounties, made up a present of five thousand dollars as a reward for his services. This he at first declined to accept, but finally reconsidered, and took the money, on the ground, as he alleges, that he "saw no harm in a poor ex-Congressman taking a present, when the President of the United States had done it so often."

THE cotton thieves only stole $25,000,000 from the government. That is not much, compared with the total amount of Radical stealings. In New York a clique of Democrats abused the trust reposed in them and robbed the city Treasury. The leaders of the Democratic party at once instituted proceedings against them and they are now in a fair way for the penitentiary. The Radical thieves instead of being prosecuted are promoted in office. That is the difference between the Democratic and Radical parties. Not one of these cotton thieves will be prosecuted. The court records in Cincinnati show that President GRANT and his father were engaged in the cotton business toward the close of the war. How much did GRANT "rake in," of this $25,000,000?

WHENEVER you find a Democratic (so-called) newspaper, refusing to recognize and abide by the action of the majority of the Convention, there you find the Democratic vote falling off. In one county in this State which we might mention, the Democratic organ was burdened with reflections upon the action of the Convention, and the Democrats lost 2,000 votes. Twenty rabid Radical newspapers could not have accomplished half as much. Whether it was paid for defeating the Democratic party, we neither know nor care. The result of its recreancy is apparent, and it remains to be seen whether the Democracy will allow themselves to be led astray by men who work only for the success of the Radical party. If they do, they deserve all the oppressions that the Radical party will heap upon them.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* hears "with great satisfaction that the Democratic opponents of WM. M. TWEED in the IVth (down-town) Senate district will present the name of O'DONOVAN ROSSA as an independent Reform candidate for Senator. If so, we ask for him the prompt indorsement of either Republican organization and the hearty support of every Republican in that district. O'DONOVAN ROSSA, thought of Irish birth, is an American citizen."

This is very good as far as it goes. CARL SCHURZ, though of German birth is also an American citizen, yet the party the *Tribune* represents have made negroes eligible to the highest offices in the land and refused the privilege s to all of our white citizens who happened to be born on foreign soil. The proposed Sixteenth Amendment if adopted will give the white man an equal chance with the black man.

IF the Democratic party had carried Pennsylvania by fifteen to twenty thousand majority at the October election, it would not be a violent presumption to assume, that HANCOCK, HENDRICKS, THOMPSON, THURMAN, or any other prominent Democrat named in connection with the Presidency, could have carried it. The friends of HANCOCK had the organization and inside track, and would have secured the delegation from this State. But it don't require a Philadelphia lawyer to convince the friends of the canvassed candidates, that things have changed. It was with a matured view of the situation that we suggested the names of THOMAS A. SCOTT, as a candidate for the Democracy, who could attract a sufficient number of conservatives, to restore the equilibrium of numbers. We honestly believe he can do it, and that it would be the very best thing the Democracy could do under the circumstances.

We hear occasionally some brave words, about going down wrapped in the starry banner, welcoming defeat a thousand times under the lead of some great name, rather than make any concession to the inexorable logic of events, or admit that the world moves, or that the time seems to have arrived when great names have lost their charm, and new leaders are demanded for victory. We do confess to be tired of being trampled upon and defeated, and whilst we never will agree to exchange principles for policy, it is insanity not to avail ourselves of the use of names that will once more give us the right to rule.

GREATLY SURPRISED.

We find a great many gentlemen, a number of them Democrats, professing to be greatly surprised because the name of T. A. SCOTT has been suggested as a candidate for the Presidency. This surprise is professedly based upon the fact that Col. SCOTT is a great and successful railway manager. We believe that all intelligent men admit that the great resources of our country have been developed by means of our great railroad enterprises which have been pushed to completion. It is also admitted that building and operating railroads is a legitimate business. We fail to comprehend by what process of reasoning the conclusion is arrived at that to successfully manage a great business enterprise and add thousands of millions to the material wealth of the nation, unfits a man for the Presidency, when the same comprehensive executive ability is required to successfully administer the Government.

Would those gentlemen have the public believe that the best recommendation for the Presidency is incapacity? Is it the ordinary rule to place a man in a position requiring executive ability, after he has failed in other enterprises, and shown his utter lack of all those abilities requisite to successful management? Does it follow that because a man successfully manages a business enterprise, that he is dishonest and unfit to be entrusted with other responsibilities? If this rule be adopted, then all of our successful business men must be read out of the pale of respectable society, and only those who have shown conspicuous incapacity to manage their own or other people's affairs, with which they were entrusted, be regarded as fit for positions in the government.

But to those Democrats who profess such extraordinary surprise at the mention of Col. SCOTT'S name, we have a word to say. He is by no means the first railroad man who was ever presented by the Democratic party for responsible office. Under the lead of Judge WOODWARD, at the New York Convention in 1868, the Pennsylvania delegation voted fourteen times for Hon. ASA PACKER for President. When the delegates from the other States desired to know who Hon. ASA PACKER was, Judge WOODWARD offered and read a biographical sketch, in which it was claimed that he was the successful manager of a great railroad enterprise.

It is not necessary to publish or read a biographical sketch of Col. SCOTT to let the people of every section of the country know who he is and what he is. The fact that he has successfully managed the greatest railroad enterprise in the country is not urged as a reason why he should be made President. Had he never been connected with a railroad in his life, and still been the possessor of the same masterly genius and great executive abilities, the same claims could be set up for him that now are. The fact that he has achieved what he has, is only offered in support of the claim that he possesses all the requisites of a Chief Magistrate. It will surely not be claimed that a man who has shown himself master of every situation in which he was ever placed, some of them exhibiting a thousand fold more executive ability than GRANT has ever exhibited, is therefor unfit to be trusted with the administration of the government.

Col. SCOTT possesses all the natural and required requisites for the Presidency—his education, training, age and everything else especially fits him for the position. What he has done as the head of the greatest business enterprises of the country is only an earnest of what he can do as the head of the nation, that now so sadly needs a strong hand and a clear head at the helm to steer the Ship of State clear of the Scylla of Bankruptcy that threatens to destroy it on the one side, and the Charybdis of Despotism that yawns for it on the other.

If we chose, we might a tale unfold how the Democracy of Pennsylvania, especially the Western portion of the State, were deprived of their choice for the Presidency, when a few votes would have decided the nomination, through the efforts of the very gentlemen who now profess to be so wonderfully "surprised" because the name of Col. SCOTT has been brought forward. We shall reserve it, however, to be used upon some proper occasion in the future, if necessary.

CONCERNED.

The editor of the Philadelphia *Press* is worried about the efforts of THE POST to make a candidate out of "his friend" Col. T. A. SCOTT, without his advice or consent, and says that:

"He will have nothing to do with a party that has favored rebellion and repudiation, has no prouder record than hostility to our great system of continental railroads, and is covered with the sins of Tammany Hall," and who "will start off on a new voyage of discovery, which will end in a total wreck by the re-election of Grant."

This is begging the question and without authority from his friend Col. SCOTT, who is a Democrat and always has been, and no man knows better than he, that the Democratic party never favored rebellion, repudiated or opposed the great system of continental railroads. The editor of the *Press* has nothing to say against the fitness of our candidate for the Presidency, whilst a comparison between him and the present incumbent provokes a smile. We can assure our Republican friends that Col. SCOTT will not decline, and they might as well make up their minds to take him promptly.

WEST VIRGINIA.

It is now about time, in the course of political events, for the Radical party to remand the State of West Virginia back to the Old Dominion. Such a movement at any time would not surprise us in the least. The object for which the State was originally created is totally lost to the Radical party.

West Virginia was erected into a State for the sole and exclusive purpose of increasing the Railroad majority in the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress. For a while the plan worked excellently under the operation of the proscriptive laws of the Radical leaders. But the thing was fearfully overdone. The oppression was so great, that all decent men were impelled to go over to the Democracy, and the State was carried against Radicalism a year ago, in spite of the disfranchising laws.

Last week an election was held for the purpose of electing delegates to a State Convention for the purpose of drafting a new Constitution, which will be Republican in form. The Radical party made a most desperate fight in hopes of controlling the Convention, but with all their efforts, the delegates are nearly all Democrats—it being the most complete sweep that has taken place in any election this year.

There is a decided significance in the result of the West Virginia election. The questions at issue were political. There were no candidates for mere office, who exercised a personal influence in the contest. The contest was between the despotic military government of GRANT'S administration, and a liberal representative government. The result is gratifying and encouraging in the extreme. Two years ago the State was considered an impregnable Radical stronghold: to-day the advocates of despotic government are in a hopeless and contemptible minority. West Virginia has spoken to the autocrat of the White House. The people of the other States will take up the word and clothe it with a majesty that will drive the pimps of despotism everywhere into retirement.

THE SWORD TRIUMPHANT.

In view of the reign of despotism and terror instituted by President GRANT in South Carolina, the great speech of the Hon. WM. E. GROESBECK, at Steubenville, Ohio, during the late canvass assumes a new significence. In speaking of the despotic powers exercised by President GRANT, he said that never before could the Federal Government march its armies into a State on account of any disturbance confined within that State unless invited to do so on its own motion. The whole matter is left to a single man. He alone forms the judgment of what is needed, and then execute it by such measures as he chooses to adopt. He is both judge and executioner. Behold a despot! Where is the State? Under his heel. Where is the great writ of personal liberty? In his hand. How came it there? The people never put it there. The war is over but its spirit is still upon us. The sword is everywhere—in front of us, to the right of us, to the left of us, on all sides, and in all measures. The old fashioned ways of keeping the peace with civil officers, chosen by ourselves from among our neighbors, are dying out, and the practices of despotism are taking their places.

Now the government is becoming purely military, and unless speedily checked and changed, will drift into the worst possible form of despotism. Every guaranty of a trial of accused persons, as contemplated by the Constitution and the laws thereunder, is swept away by the President's proclamation of martial law, and there exists no appeal from the lawless tribunals that condemn them to death or imprisonment. It is only a question of time until the despotism that now rules in a portion of the South will be set up in all portions of the country.

If the people quietly submit, and thus invite their manacles, they will find themselves beneath the heel of a military despotism soon enough with no one but hemself to blame.

THE *Dispatch* talks about having Governor GEARY impeached for malfeasance in office in connection with the EVANS' swindle. Bosh! This is only trying to whip the devil around the stump, now that the Radical leaders have broken their solemn pledges made to the people before the election that the parties to the EVANS' swindle should be punished if STANTON and BEATH were elected. They never intended to do any such thing. The pledge was made only to deceive the people. It accomplished its purpose and that is the end of it. It is only a convenient Radical dodge to make a football of the responsibility. GEARY will not do for a scape goat. Who is responsible for the $30,000 spent by the Radical State Committee on the election?

BLIND submission or the dungeon, is all that remains for the people of South Carolina. Negroes and Union Leagures are being arrested and imprisoned along with Democrats and women and children. The more despotic the rule of the Dictator, the better for the country, as the people will awake from their dream of false security the more speedily, and hurl the tyrant from power. We need not say that the crime of these Union Leaguers and negroes, is that they are in favor of civil government, and opposed to GRANT for President in 1872.

HOW THE DEBT IS BEING REDUCED.

Total Treasury receipts from March 1, 1866, to July 1, 1871.	$4,723,188,758 20
Total debt reduction, during same period.....	65,958,484 29

LOUD TALK.

WE here in Fayette do not hereafter intend to vote for candidates standing upon departure platforms, or for men not Democrats, it matters not where they stand. If the party can get along without our aid, all right, but that is our position, at all events.

The above is from the *Genius of Liberty*, published at Uniontown, in this State. We believe the honest Democrats of Fayette county will vote for the nominees of the Democratic party, both in State and national contests, in the future as they have done in the past. The threat that "if the party can get along without *our* aid, all right," we presume has reference only to the editors of the *Genius*. The party would doubtless feel the loss of such able champions, but it would move on nevertheless.

THE Radicals are extremely virtuous all at once, now that they want a certificate of election for Mr. WEAKLEY, notwithstanding the Return Judges believe that his opponent is justly entitled to the seat in consequence of frauds committed by WEAKLEY'S friends. They claim that they were always "fair." Have they forgot the WITHAM case, in which a dishonest and prevaricating committee gave WILLIAM M. BUNN a seat in the House on the testimony of perjured repeaters? The mention of that case should blister the lips of every Radical who talks about Democratic outrages.

A Return Judge in Indiana county was instructed by the Radical leaders to refuse a certificate of election to Hon. HENRY D. FOSTER. There was no mandamus talked of then. Following this precedent a Return Judge in Cumberland county, acting on his conscience and his oath, has refused to certify to the election of Mr. WEAKLEY, on the ground of bribery and corruption. A sneaking letter was written by Governor GEARY to the Hon. EDWARD M'PHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives, stating that the returns indicated the election of JOHN COVODE—which was a falsehood. The case of FOSTER might be followed up by that of FINDLAY and many others, but it is not necessary. The Radicals n this State have but one general precedent in this regard—to cheat Democratic constituents whenever it was possible, and gain power by every sort of disreputable means. The Democracy do not intend to follow those precedents, but they do intend to see the laws against election frauds vindicated.

READ the letter to Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, from South Carolina, in another column, and let Thanksgiving day be devoted by all good men, women and children, to offering prayers for the safe deliverance of our whole people from the hands of the usurper and tyrant, U. S. GRANT.

THE Boston *Post* thinks "the President's proclamations of late have been of such a martial character that his hand betrays a sad want of practice when he sets it to the composition of more peaceful phrases. But, on the whole, the effort which announces the designation of a day of national Thanksgiving is at once highly creditable and appropriate. There is more to be said on this occasion than is usual, because of the disasters which so closely tread upon the season of rejoicing, and those other calamities brought upon communities in the South by the previous proclamation of the President. The development of these themes is wisely left for those who have more to do with the talking upon Thanksgiving Day; but while commending a spirit of general rejoicing to the people, it would seem manifestly appropriate that the President should put it in the power of the desolate communities of South Carolina to give thanks by revoking the edict which has driven them from their homes, with crops left to go to waste and families to starve. This proclamation may be taken in evidence that the President has finally determined to adopt the New England calendar in his appointment of national Thanksgiviug, and the last Thursday in November may now be considered as the established date of this anniversary throughout the land."

THE truth of DISRAELI'S statement regarding the physical and moral inability of the Queen to perform the duties of her station becomes more and more evident through reports of recent events. At the late Cabinet Council, if we may credit the statements which have appeared concerning that meeting, the Queen developed an unreasoning obstinacy so different from her ordinary temper as to be accounted for only upon the supposition that her intellect has become affected. If a tendency to mania exists, it is not strange that it should be intensified by the proposition to terminate her authority as sovereign and establish a regency, or that, when such a change was proposed, she utterly refused to accept it. But if the Queen is sane, nothing could be more likely to produce the contrary impression that her petulant refusal to sign public documents or to consent to the marriage arrangement for Prince ALFRED. The proposed action of the Cabinet, in the appointment of a Chancellor to sign documents in the place of the sovereign, is itself a confession of the incompetency of the Queen to rule; and the mere introduction of such a proposition in the Council makes it evident that a regency must soon take the place of VICTORIA'S monarchy.

WM. B. STOKES shows his hand at last. When in Congress he was one of the loudest outraged-shriekers in that body, and it was truly heart-rending to listen to his word-painting of the outrages to which the loyal men of Tennessee were subjected. His superabundant "loyalty" made him the Radical candidate for Governor of that State, and, after his defeat, a revenue officer.

IT is reported from New Orleans that the effort of the WARMOTH faction in Louisiana to induce the President to condemn the conduct of the Custom House officers has ended in failure; the President has concluded to uphold the Custom House faction. The factions, therefore, are irreconcilable and WARMOTH will probably work against GRANT'S renomination. The New Orleans *Times* says; "The order has gone forth that the Turner Hall faction must be slaughtered. The State government must be stormed and carried in the interest of the faction which will give the electorial vote of the State to GRANT." The same paper wants to know what prevents the people of Louisiana from taking advantage of this split to gain the same deliverance that the people of Missouri secured under similar circumstances.

THE N. Y *Evening Post* asks: "Is the Vice-Presidency a hospital for sore and crippled politicians? Or are the journalists playing practical jokes upon unfortunate statesmen? If we believe the newspaper reports, the most prominent candidates for Vice-President are SIMON CAMERON, REUBEN E. FENTON and WILLIAM HOLDEN, and, to grace the selection, Governor EDMUND J. DAVIS, the incorruptible dictator of Texas, is added. Is it not sufficient to remember that the Vice President may succeed to the Presidency, and that an honest as well as an able man is desirable for that office?"

THE Colored Schools in Louisiana are very expensive, in consequence of the white people refusing to send their children to the schools where negroes are admitted. Thus in Morehouse Parish, there are twelve colored schools, each having from twelve to fifteen pupils; each school employs a teacher at sixty dollars a month or seven hundred and twenty dollars a year, and the one hundred and eighty colored pupils attending twelve schools, cost the State at least eighty-six hundred and forty dollars a year.

WITH conflagrations in the West, and martial law in the South—whole districts depopulated by the ravages of fire and Radical "reconstruction"—Europe sending food to our suffering women and children—it would seem that the nation is being scourged for its sins. May we, as a people, profit by the chastisement of the instruments selected—the incendiaries and the President!

COL. T. A. SCOTT.

[Additional Extracts.]

A SOUTHERN VIEW.

[From the Daily Enquirer, Columbus, Ga.]

We must say that we are skeptical as to any man's carrying a Presidential election by force of his local personal popularity. But if Colonel Scott can certainly carry Pennsylvania, though strongly Radical, and if his political views and associations are such as to promise a reform in the Government such as is most needed, his personal popularity ought to have great weight in the consideration of his fitness as the Democratic candidate. Let us find and nominate a man who can win, if possible.

FROM ONE WHO WON'T "DEPART."

WARREN, PA., Oct. 25, 1871.

JAMES P. BARR, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*:—You are on the right track again. When you went off to coax Sambo and his nearest friends into the Democratic fold with your "new departure," I took my revenge on you after the usual manner of punishing refractory editors,—to wit: I "stopped my paper." But now you are coming round again, and showing your good sense by bringing out Thomas A. Scott, and I take the earliest moment to make amends. So here is the money for subscription to your POST again, and keep on with your efforts to furnish the Democracy with a candidate for President who is sure to win.

Yours &c., *****.

FROM WHEELING W. VA.

WHEELING VA. Oct. 25, 1870.

To the Editors of The Post:

GENTLEMEN—The Democracy every where owe you hearty thanks for lifting them up from the "Slough of Despond." Our path as a party seemed to be full of mean obstacles—to-day we are met with a grining African, who disputes our passage and shouts for "Massa Grant." Anon, we are covered with shame by the Tammany scoundrels in our own ranks. And always, of other things fail, we are overthrown by the army of blackguards and ballot-box stuffers, who "count us out" if they cannot bully us. But you have lifted the gates and shown us the way to victory, with Scott for a candidate, and the Sixteenth amendment for a platform. That is all the platform we want. Now let us go to work for Thomas A. Scott, a broad Democratic policy, and a fair election!

Yours Truly, A——F——

FROM FAYETTE CO.

The following from a prominent citizen and active Democrat of Uniontown Pa., reached us yesterday:

And just here it might not be out of place to call attention to the course of the Pittsburgh POST in advocating the nomination of Col. Thomas A. Scott for the Presidency in 1872 by the National Democratic Convention. This is about in keeping with the "New Departure" dodge. We have no objection to Scott as a man—he makes a capital railroad manager—altogether the best in the land; but he is not a Democrat, and has not been identified with our party for ten years, and for that reason it is treason to our party to talk of his nomination. We here in Fayette do not hereafter intend to vote for candidates standing upon departure platforms, or for men not Democrats, it matters not where they stand. If the party can get along without our aid all right, but that is our position, at all events.

I clip the above from the Uniontown *Genius of Liberty*. So far as my observation has extended, I have remarked that those who are the most demonstrative about their life long devotion to the cause of Democracy, have the least cause to be; and it may not be an erroneous conjecture that the writer of the above paragraph has not himself at all times been a consistent advocate of Democratic principles. For the last ten years, Colonel Scott has been assiduously devoted to business pursuits of gigantic importance, which he has managed with consummate skill, and wonderful success, and has had no time to give to politics, but he is a born Democrat, and all his sympathies are with the Democratic party, and its ancient and avowed principles. Can the writer of the above paragraph say as much? Probably he can. I don't know; but if he cannot, I would commend him to the philosophy contained in the homely apotheghm, that "those who live in glass houses should never throw stones."

The Washington *Review and Examiner* and the Waynesburg *Messenger*, both able and influential Democratic journals, while they do not expressly favor the nomination of Colonel Scott for President, acknowledge his eminent qualificatfons, and regard him as possessing many elements of popularity and availability. W.

Col. Scott is a gentleman of large experience and would make a good officer in any position to which he might be called. His identification with the railroad interests of the country through which our wealth has been so well developed has made his name familiar in every household—*Sharon Times*.

Col. Scott is a *live* man and the greatest railroad manager in this country—*Easton Sentinel*.

We do not question his ability to carry The Keystone State, and there can be no kind of doubt that his superiority to Grant in all the qualities necessary for a President of the United States is marked and conspicuous. In fact there is no comparison to be instituted between the men as regards their fitness for the place—*Wheeling Register*.

Nothing short of Presidential interference could prevent him carrying Pennsylvania by an overwhelming majority and the interests and influences that would produce such a result in Pennsylvania would secure enough other states to render his election certain—*Altoona Sun*.

The Pittsburgh POST came out one morning last week in a long double leaded editorial in favor of Col. Thos. A. Scott, Vice President (and real head) of the Penna. Central, President of the Union Pacific and generally the most powerful railroad King in the world, for President of the United States. THE POST bases its favor of Col. Scott on the ground that he can certainly carry Pennsylvania against Grant, or any other man, and that Pennsylvania's vote is essential to the election of an anti-Grant man.—*Morgantown, (Va.) Constitution*.

Mr. Scott is a good man, and if nominated by a National Democratic Convention, on a sound Democratic platform, and if he accepts the nomination, we're Scott all over.—*Fayette Monitor*.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Editors Post:

I am really delighted to find that you have put Mr. Scott's name forward for a nomination for the Presidency. He is one of the strongest men, if not the very strongest man that could be selected. And what is of far greater importance, he is eminently fit for the office. * * * There is, I think, not the slightest doubt of his carrying Pennsylvania; a thing which it will be morally impossible for any other Democrat to do.

FROM BROOKVILLE, PA.

He has smoked his last stump, he has ta'en his last present,
No Washburne can get him the office again.

No, not all the Washburnes, with Wendell Phillips and Ben Butler thrown in, can save Grant from defeat and disgrace, if Colonel Thomas A. Scott will consent to run on the Democratic and Conservative ticket. Grant's hour has struck! Let him scrape what he can together—all his horses, houses, and other plunder, can—assemble all the Grants, and Dents, and Corbins, pack his carpet bag, and bid "farewell, a long farewell," to the place he has labored for three years to stain and degrade. He will go "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

Your friend, C. R.

Poor South Carolina.

[From the Charleston News of Saturday.]

The laws which regulate the drawing of juries in South Carolina were framed by our Radical Legislature, with the settled determination to give their colored constituents the fullest possible protection. Most of the officers of the different courts, and all the judges, are members of the Republican party, and we have the right to assume that their deliberate utterances are at least impartial in whatever may affect republicanism. Nor do we see that the bitterest Radicals can consistently decline to repose confidence in the statements of the judges whom they have placed upon the bench or of the mixed juries, whom their own commissioners select. And yet, if the words of these and juries, so far as they have spoken, are accepted as the truth, we have the clearest evidence that the conspiracies and unlawful combinations, upon which the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus is based do not exist.

We have already printed the charge of Judge Thomas to the grand jury of Chester county, which jury consists of six whites and six blacks. Judge Thomas told the jury that "*he had no knowledge himself of any obstruction of the laws*," and urged upon them the importance of making "a searching investigation" of all the vibrations of law that were alleged to have been committed in the county. The grand jury (six whites and six blacks) did make a searching investigation. They examined the commandant of the post, and sifted the evidence which they obtained. The result is, that the grand jury report to the court that they have heard of only two murders since the court was last in session. They furthermore declare upon their oaths, from the testimony they have taken, and from their knowledge of the different parts of the county, that "the allegations contained in the proclamation of the President of the United States are *without foundation*, and must be the result of a falsehood communicated to him by persons equally regardless of good order and the peace of society." This solemn presentment of facts (which is elsewhere printed in full) must be taken as a complete refutation of the false charges which have brought down upon Chester the vengeance of the administration.

The grand jury of York county have also taken cognizance of what is called Ku Kluxism. They hint at no obstructions of the law, although their presentment was made before the appearance of the President's proclamation. They examined Colonel Merrill, the post commandant, Congressman Wallace, and a host of other witnesses. The examination occupied them eight days, and they then formally informed the court that since the first of July the only violations of the peace in the county were the burning of the school house, two cases of assault and battery, and a riot—which last consisted of the firing of a pistol and the use of boisterous language.

Now, if we add to the strong evidence which comes from Chester and York the astounding fact that Marion county was included *by mistake* in the list of insurgent counties, we have proof enough that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus has been suspended without sufficient deliberation. We waive for the moment all question as to the constitutionality of the Ku Klux law. We confine ourselves to the simple declaration that a *clerical error* is allowed to strip a whole county of the protection of the civil law, and that the administration of the laws is said to be obstructed in the very counties where Republican judges and mixed juries conduct, without thought of hindrance, the usual business of the term. Whether Chester and York are also the victims of "a clerical error" we do not pretend to say. Their partners in misfortune are tranquil and law-abiding. What two counties have done the rest will do in like manner when they have a chance. But it is useless to complain. It is poor South Carolina which muddles the stream, although far above us stand the spies and fanatics who stir the waters at their source.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

SENSIBLE TALK TO DEMOCRATS!

Why He Should be Nominated—An Able Argument.

The following is the full text of the article in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the leading organ of the Ohio Democracy, declaring in favor of Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT for the Presidency, to which allusions were made in our dispatches of yesterday, and which should claim the attention of every reader. In regard to the selection of Col. SCOTT as Assistant Secretary of War, by EDWIN M. STANTON, our friends of the *Enquirer* are mistaken. It was Secretary, now Senator, CAMERON that first called him to that position. But here is what it says:

WHO SHALL BE THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT?

The movement lately made in Pennsylvania in behalf of Colonel Thomas A. Scott as the Democratic candidate for President of the United States has attracted great attention, and is meeting with remarkable favor all over the Union. There is an impression rapidly forming that of all the men who have been named as possible candidates, he is the most available and the most likely of any to defeat General Grant at the election. The adverse results of the State elections this year have rendered it entirely evident that unless the Democracy have men who can obtain a large outside vote, and also receive the cordial support of the organization, the chances of beating the bad man at the head of affairs are slight indeed. Nearly the entire South, including all the old border slave States, we can indeed carry for any fair man; but, in addition, we must have some of the large Middle and Western States to succeed. Colonel Scott is especially strong in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Nominated upon a judicious platform, we have every assurance that he would sweep them like a tornado. Who can estimate the value of a victory in Pennsylvania at the October election in 1872? Such an event would send a thrill of joy from one end of the land to the other. It would fill the Democratic heart with hope and confidence, and bring to the polls in the various States hundreds of thousands of voters who, under other circumstances, would stay at home. While it would thus stimulate the Democracy, it would, in a corresponding manner, bring gloom and despondency upon the opposition, and would virtually settle the November election. No President of the United States has ever been elected without her vote. The position of Colonel Scott is very analogous to that occupied by James Buchanan in 1856. He was the favorite of Pennsylvania; he secured her vote when no other man could have done it, and brought the Democratic party into power. The name of Colonel Scott awakens no resentments, arouses no prejudice, and stimulates no passion of a personal or political character. Although he has had but little experience in the political field, his qualification for the Presidential office will not be disputed. His able, remarkable and magnificent management of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad stamps him as one of the great men of the age in which we live. In filling that responsible place for many years, his attention has necessarily been directed to complicated questions of law and of political economy, bearing upon its progress and prosperity, that have made him familiar with the wants and with the political resources of the country. In his present great office he has left not a stain or a reproach upon his individual character. His word is as good as his bond, and his honesty is proverbial through Pennsylvania. He is, *par excellence*, a self-made man. He has reached his commanding position as a capitalist and executive officer solely by his own meritorious exertion. He commenced his life upon the lowest rounds of fortune's ladder, and by industry, energy and native talent he has reached the highest. Whatever may be said of Edwin M. Stanton, he was a good judge of men, and his selection of Colonel Scott, in the most difficult and trying part of the war, as his Assistant Secretary of War, indicates his high sense of his fine and unequaled administrative talents. The ability which he has shown in his own business we would like to have exhibited at Washington upon the larger theatre of the United States. We have every confidence that Colonel Scott would cleanse the Augean stables; that he would give us an honest, economical, business Administration; that he would call around him men of the right stamp as Cabinet advisers, and be governed by sound constitutional principles. The contrast between him and General Grant is immeasurable. A man engrossed with immense business cares since he arrived at manhood, he has taken no part in party politics; but we have confidence that he sympathizes, thoroughly sympathizes, with the movement to restore the Government to its old Democratic constitutional basis.

We have no feeling in this matter but to secure a victory for the friends of constitutional principles; for it does really seem that, unless we can beat Grant in 1872, the cause of free Government in the United States may be considered lost. To accomplish that object there is no surrender of prejudice that we would not be happy to make, and no pride of opinion that would stand for a moment in our way. Believing, as things now stand, that Colonel Thomas A. Scott is incomparably the strongest man to run against Grant, we pronounce for him as our candidate for President of the United States.

Concerning his political *status* THE PITTSBURGH POST says:

"We may say at once, for all, that Colonel Scott is not a Republican, but is, and always was, a Democrat, never having voted a Republican ticket in his life. He was the friend and warm supporter of Stephen A. Douglass, and has always been a consistent Democrat, never a bitter partisan. Concerning his Democracy there is no question, and the party can support him without the slightest compromise of principle."

THE Baltimore *Sun* says the disgraceful scenes here in connection with the entertainment of our Western guests excite comment abroad. The Washington *Star* says:

"The experiment cost Baltimore within a trifle of the snug sum of $25,000, and now the taxpayers very naturally want to know where the money went. It is found, as is apt to be the case in such events, that the bulk of the expenditure was for refreshments, solid and liquid, which were mostly gobbled down by the brigade of bummers around town who always make themselves prominent and officious on these occasions. Worse than this, it is suspected that the bills were in some instances made out for excessive amounts, *a la* Tammany, in order to afford a margin of profit for the benefit of those who manipulate them before payment. The worst of all, it is alleged that there is no money in the city treasury with which they can properly be paid. On the whole, the experience of American cities is not pleasant in this respect, and it is likely that Baltimore will not give another party for some time to come."

Most true, bright little *Star*.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS comes out flat-footed against woman suffrage. In a letter to the committee appointed by the suffrage seekers of Massachusetts to obtain the views of the candidate on this subject he says: "After careful thought and some study I am firmly and unequivocally opposed to woman suffrage, and shall feel it my duty in the very improbable contingency of my ever occupying any conspicuous public office to stand by the old immemorial division of activities and functions which seems to me to be at the foundation of society."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Terrorism in the State—Letter to Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Monday.]

The following letter was received on Saturday by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, to whom it was written. He has placed it in our hands, at the request of the writer, and tells us that he knows he is a gentleman of high character, and that his statements may be confidently relied upon. Although Mr. Johnson is authorized to give the name of the writer, he deems it proper to withold it from the fear that it might subject him to the tyranny which prevails in many portions of his State. After referring to some matters of personal business, and stating that he is deeply interested in the proceedings now going on in this Sate, he writes as follows:

ROCK HILL, YORK DISTRICT, S. C.,
October 26th, 1871.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Baltimore, Md —
Dear Sir: * * * One of my brothers has been arrested and thrown into the common jail by United States soldiers without charge or accusation, without form or warrant of law, without the shadow of right or justice. Before the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus profound quiet prevailed in this section of country; men were pursuing their business avocations in the most peaceful manner, and a season of prosperity was beginning to dawn upon us; but now words are almost inadequate to describe the reign of terror that is existing among us. Bands of United States soldiers are riding the country, arresting citizens by the wholesale, tearing them from their homes in the night time terrifying women and children, hurrying the prisoners off to jail and cramming them in dungeons and filthy cells. These arrest are made without warrant. Men are ignorant of the offenses for which they are thrown into jail. No explanation is given the prisoner as to the cause of his arrest; no hearing is allowed him. The innocent and the guilty fare alike. The fury of the Radicals is levelled against the best of our citizens. Old and young, gray-haired men incapable of committing outrages, mere boys innocent of crime, are arrested indiscriminately. In a time of profound peace, when farmers are engaged in gathering in the corn and cotton, we are declared to be in a state of war. We are suffering for crimes that have never been committed. We are punished for offences of which we are not guilty. We are warred upon by the United States government on account of a *rebellion* which—God save the mark—has existence only in the imaginations of President Grant and the vile politicians who have poisoned his ears with false and malicious reports. There is no *rebellion*; there is no hostility to the United States government; there is no resistance to lawful authority either State or federal; the reports of collisions between armed bands of Ku-Klux and federal troops are utterly false, base and slanderous fabrications, uttered for a purpose.

The cruelty, the inhuman barbarity of this inhuman unrighteous war upon us is enough to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of a Nero, and soften the heart of a Tiberius. Our women and children are the greatest sufferers by this monstrous act of wanton oppression; they are pale with affright; they are destracted with grief and anguish; those loved ones upon whom they lean for support are torn from them, and they are left defenseless and at the mercy of brutal, lawless negroes. And all this suffering is entailed upon our people that a few wicked politicians may continue in power and batten on the spoils of office. Grant's proclamation, alleging that the upper districts of South Carolina are in a state of rebellion is the most *stupendous lie* that was ever promulgated to the world; the most infamous document that ever bore an official seal. In its utter falsehood, its audacity, its daring assumption, its sublime mendacity and its damnable iniquity it is without precedent or parallel in history. There is no document on record comparable to it. The cruel tyranny of the measure is only equalled by the arbitrary despotism which has been practiced upon a Poland or a Hungary, a Greece or an Ireland. And the worst of it is there is no help for us. When the President of a free country, in a time of profound peace, deliberately turns his "dogs of war" loose upon an unoffeding defenseless people, and the cold eye of the world bears in it no sympathy for us, there is no help for us under the sun, and little hope.

Pardon me for trespassing upon your time, and believe me to be, with the highest sentiments of esteem and regard, your obedient servant.

How the Two Parties Treat the Scoundrels.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says:

We have referred to this humiliating spectacle to illustrate the Republican way of dealing with the corruptionists in their own ranks. Honest Republicans must now admit that the Greeley campaign against Murphy and his swindles amounts to nothing at all. It has completely failed of all success. Tom Murphy compels his traducer to preside over his own meeting, to countenance and co-operate in servile praise of Grant, and praise of the action and nominees of the Murphy Convention. The Republican party surrenders to its own scoundreis, and Greeley the loudest to denounce is the first to capitulate On the contrary, mark how the Democrats proceed against the scoundrels in their ranks! Here is the nobler ecord: Samuel J. Tilden and Wm. F. Havemeyer, Democrats, protect the treasury by getting Andrew H. Green, a Democrat, made Deputy and Acting Comptroller. Andrew H. Green, Democrat, causes the arrest and committment of the voucher thieves. The Rochester Democratic Convention exclude the Tammany Delegates and reorganize party machinery in New York. Attorney General Champlain and Jno. T. Hoffman, Governor both Democrats, appoint Chas. O'Conor, Democrat, prosecutor of the frauds and thieves. Chas. O'Conor, Democrat, on the affidavit of Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, brings Wm. M. Tweed, the Murphy of Democracy, branded into Court, to be tried for his crimes. The Democratic press and orators of the country over, and the State over, not only denounce but they are the only ones to call for the punishment of the scoundrels. The Democrats of the Union have turned the rascals out of their ranks and given them handcuffed into the clutches of the law. This action, added to the injuction of the Democratic Judge, George F. Barnard, procured by John Foley, Democrat, all show that the Democrats punish their scoundrels, while the Republicans take them to their bosom and kiss their sores till they glisten like diamonds. Let this different treatment by the different parties of their similar rascals teach voters which side to support.

LOUIS NAPOLEON is said to have recently answered a letter from a little boy of Wilmington, Del., who has conceived great admiration and sympathy for the French Cæsar, thanking him for his friendly words, and expressing the hope that his little friend might live more quietly and happily than himself.

NEW YORK.

The Ring Robbers.

NEW YORK, October 31.—The situation of municipal affairs remains unchanged. The rumors circulated by the evening papers yesterday, to the effect that Tweed had resigned his place in the Department of Public Works and withdrawn as a candidate for Senator, are incorrect. He has not withdrawn from either position, nor does he intend to at present, if at all. There is nothing new to be said of Ingersoll. He has not yet returned, but his father and Tweed Jr., declare that he will certainly come back.

This morning the voucher thieves, Haggerty and Baulch, were arraigned, to plead in the Court of General Sessions. The proceedings promise to be of interest.

Deputy Sheriff Jarvis assigned four officers yesterday to search for Ingersoll on the train arriving from the East, but they were not successful in finding him. As soon as he arrives he is to be arrested, and none of the consideration which was shown Tweed is to be used toward his co-defendant. Mr. Jarvis said yesterday that Ingersoll would be treated like any ordinary prisoner. Although his associates profess the most unbounded faith in Ingersoll's intention to return to the city, there are not wanting those who assume that he has fled and intends to remain away.

The *Tribune* says: Woodward is still absent from Norwalk. A week ago last Saturday he informed one or two business associates that he was going to Chicago, in the capacity of President of the Fairfield County Fire Insurance Company, to adjust some losses incurred by the fire. On the following Monday he took the eastern bound train, and next day his wife left Norwalk, as she stated, to join him in New York. He had all the time, however, ceased to be President of the Insurance Company, having made a transfer of his stock, amounting to $10,000, as the books of the corporation show, and although his resignation has not been received by the secretary, his position is of course vacant. The general impression prevails that he has gone to Canada, and the fact of his taking the eastward train is strong evidence of corroborative proof.

Tweed Settles One Case.

NEW YORK, October 30.—The *Times* states that Tweed has concluded to pay $420,000 to Jackson S. Schultz, as assignee of Keyser, for work and material furnished to Tweed for building houses. Tweed's original defense was that Keyser agreed to this in consideration of the recovery of certain contracts. This action of Tweed will stop one suit against him.

O'Conor's Declination.

Charles O'Conor has sent a long letter to the Committee declining the nomination for Assembly, in which he reviews the repeating system at the elections as well as the terrorism exercised over poor men at the polls by political hirelings. He considered that he can best serve the public interest in his present position. His whole time and utmost powers will be needed in the proceedings against the robbers, who, not content with their already realized gains, are now thundering at the gates of the Treasury, and are determined to continue their iniquitous career through fraudulent canvassing and corrupt legislation. His position, therefore, demands exemption even from the choice of personal interest, and his services will always be at the command of an honest Legislature.

The Suits Against Tweed.

The *Tribune* of this morning says: "We learn with profound satisfaction that Mr. O'Gorman will call to his aid some of the best legal talent in the city in the prosecution of his suits against the municipal robbers, so that the public shall have no reason to doubt his sincerity, and he has no thought of interfering in any way with the suits brought by Mr. O'Conor in the name of the Attorney General, but there in a question as to the proper authority to bring suits in the premises, and he wishes to be secure against the possibility of failure. As we understand it, the suits brought by the Attorney General, are for the recovery of of money fraudulently taken from the city, while the corporation counsel sues those through whose neglect and breach of trust it was paid, and the two classes may in some instances include the identical persons, but the causes of action are distinct."

Tweed.

The Grand Jury was dismissed, yesterday, without finding an indictment against Tweed. His case will be brought before the new Grand Jury to be empaneled on Monday next, before Judge Bedford.

Base Ball.

The Mutuals beat the White Stockings yesterday by eleven to three.

The Small-Pox

has appeared at Newark, New Jersey.

Unlicensed.

The Hoboken Common Councils have ordered the horse railway to be torn up, as the company have not paid their license.

Ingersoll

had not returned at a late hour last night. His friends claim that he will return today and give the necessary bail for his appearance

Fisk's Troubles.

The order of arrest which has been issued against James Fisk, Jr., charged with using funds belonging to Mrs. Josephine Mansfield while acting fiduciary capacity, was served yesterday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Jarvis. At four o'clock Mr. Jarvis walked into Fisk's room at the Grand Opera House, and, addressing his prisoner said: "I have an order for your arrest. It is granted in the suit of Mrs. Helen Josephine Mansfield against you." Fisk laughed heartily. "So it's Mansfield again, is it? Well I have bondsmen here," and he called Chas. Robinson of Fishkill, and B. W. Blanchard, each of whom was qualified as bondsmen, and both were accepted. The amount of bail is $35,000. A letter from Mrs. Mansfield to Fisk upbraids him for perfidy, and says it is a shame to compel her, who grew up with him from nothing, to the now great Erie impressario to vindicate herself in court, and refers to his scheme, revealed to her four years ago of stealing the Erie books, and how, when he was buying the New York Legislature, he said it would result in either a Fisk palace in New York or a stone palace at Sing Sing and requesting her if it was the latter to take a cottage outside the prison. She is willing to have her affairs arbitrated by Wm. M Evarts, but says if his power over the courts is still supreme, and Tammany is still able to protect him, the reward may still be his.

More Martial Law.

A special dispatch from Washington, this evening, states that it is asserted on the authority of Senator Poole, that President Grant has expressed his determination to declare martial law throughout the entire South, in consequence of continued outrages.

THANKSGIVING DAY---NOV. 30TH.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, October 30, 1871.
By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

The process of the seasons has again enabled the husbandman to garner the fruit of successful toil. Industry has been well rewarded. We are at peace with all nations, and tranquility, with a few exceptions, prevails at home. Within the past year we have, in the main, been free from the ills which have elsewhere affected our kind. If some of us have had calamities, there should be occasion for sympathy with the sufferers; resignation on their part to the will of the Most High, and rejoicing by the many who have been more favored.

I therefore recommend that on Thursday, the thirtieth day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship, there to make the usual acknowledgements to Almighty God, for the blessings He has conferred upon them, and for their merciful exemption from evils, and to invoke His protection and kindness for their less fortunate brethren, whom, in His wisdom, he deemed it best to chastise.

In faith whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington the twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Sec'y of State.

CHICAGO.

The Lawyers and the State Law Books.

CHICAGO, October 30.—The extra session of the Legislature passed a joint resolution that the Secretary of State be authorized to prepare a list of the law books stored in the basement of the State House preparatory to offering for sale to the Chicago lawyers at cost price. The Secretary of State has prepared a list but having doubts as to his right to proceed under a joint resolution, he sent the list, to Governor Palmer, with a request for his opinion. The Governor returns an answer that he was of the opinion that a joint resolution of the two houses of the General Assembly does not authorize the acts, contrary to law. The Secretary of State, therefore, don't offer the books for sale, and Chicago lawyers will have to wait until a law is passed authorizing him to do so.

Liberal.

The post-office employees in the Cincinnati office contributed liberally for the relief of the employees in the Chicago post-office, who suffered from the fire.

The New City's First Murder.

Two colored men named Henry Williams and Thomas Gracen quarreled last night in a tenement house, 417 Clark street, when Williams drew a revolver and shot Gracen dead. A quarrel about a woman was the cause. Williams has escaped. The two women who were in the room at the time of the shooting, have been arrested.

Appeal for the Sufferers by the Forest Fires.

The *Tribune* of this morning makes an appeal to the generous in behalf of the sufferers by fire in Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota. Probably fifty thousand people, in Northern Wisconsin and Michigan alone, have been stripped of every earthly possession by these fires. Many of them have also been rendered sick, blind, or crippled by the ordeal which will necessarily make them objects of charity for some time to come. Unfortunately, too, where whole families and whole communities were involved in the common ruin, there are no neighbors or relatives on whom, as in Chicago, some of the sufferers can fall back for assistance. They can merely flock in masses to the nearest towns unscathed by the flames, there to starve or freeze, unless timely aid arrives. This should, for humanity's sake, be prompt and copious. Money and clothing are the articles most needed, and the Governors of Wisconsin and Michigan are the most appropriate channels through which aid can be administered.

The Bricklayers.

The officers of the Bricklayers' Union assert that that body has taken no action in regard to wages, and that the advance in wages has been owing to the competing bids of employers, who have offered larger wages to journeymen if they would leave their former employers and work for them.

Sales of Damaged Grain.

The grain in four of the elevators burned was sold to-day. The Galena elevator contained 311,000 bushels of wheat, which brought $26,750. The grain in Munger and Annover's elevator, amount not given, brought $6,050; in Hiram & Wheeler's elevator, amount not given, $3 055; in the Central elevator, amount not given, $23,700.

Building Projects.

Mr. Crosby will not rebuild the Opera House, but will put up a business block on the old site. The Pacific Hotel is to be rebuilt on the old plan on the same site. It was one of the largest Hotels in the United States, and was nearly completed when burned. Railroads interested will subscribe $300,000 towards rebuilding it.

Fatal Accident.

On Saturday, E. Gormly, was run over by an engine on the Chicago and Pittsburgh Railroad, near Polk street, and so badly injured that he died this morning.

EX-GOVERNOR BULLOCK.

What He Thinks of the Situation in Relation to Himself.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Governor Bullock, of Georgia, is in this city, and states that his resignation was intended as a move to thwart the schemes of his political enemies in their efforts to get control of the State, and that it had been determined on long ago. He asserts that there is no foundation for the charges against him, and that he will soon return to Georgia and demand an investigation. He will not permit himself to be arrested in Georgia, as his friends think his political enemies would probably cause a mob to kuklux him.

In a letter dated Atlanta, October 23, he refers at length to the charges, and exposes the plans formed by his political enemies to bring disaster on the State.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1.—The Citizens' Municipal Reform Association has succeeded in securing indictments against the City Treasurer and his broker. Warrants for the arrest of the accused have been issued.

Startling developments as to the management of the city affairs are expected.

THE OLD WORLD.

ENGLAND.

Chicago Contributions.

LONDON, November 1.—The collections at the Mansion House, for the relief of the Chicago sufferers, up to last evening reached the sum of £45,000. Laugtons, a town in Lancashire, has given £1,000 towards the American fund.

The Peers and People.

NEW YORK, November 1.—English papers received to-night contain additional denials for the Conservative Lords and Statesmen, of any knowledge of the new alliance between the peers and people, concerning the New Social Movement, but it is stated in a letter to the London *Telegraph*, from the Executive London Council, that the signatures of Lords are in the possession of a Mr. Russell, and that another band of Lords know who were consignataries on the part of the artizans.

RUSSIA.

Another Phase in the Cat-Fish War.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 1.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* denies that Minister Catacazy has been told that he cannot stay at Washington after the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis, and states that Ex-Governor Curtin, the American Minister, has never informed the goverment here that the American government threatened to send the Russian Minister his passports.

SPAIN

A Political Crisis.

MADRID, November 1.—The radicals will make an attack on the government next week in Cortes, but on what particular question is as yet uncertain. The result depends on the attitude of the Carlists, as they hold the balance of power.

AUSTRIA.

The Cabinet Crisis Continued.

VIENNA, November 1.—Baron Halzegethan having declined, the Emperor has invited Baron Kelloperog, formerly Governor of Bohemia, to form a cabinet.

GERMANY.

Personal

BERLIN, November 1.—Owing to the illness of Gen. Von Roon, Minister of War, Gen. Stock has been placed in temporary charge of the war office, as assistant.

FRANCE.

The Military School at Rouen.

PARIS, November 1.—President Thiers, accompanied by the Ministers of War and Marine, will lay the corner stone of the projected military establishment at Rouen on the 27th.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, November 1.—Consols, 93; money 92; 5-20's '62, 91¾; '65, 91¾; '67, 93¾; 10-40's, 89½. Petroleum—Refined, 17½s. Turpentine, 48s 6da49s.

PARIS, November 1.—Rentes, 57 francs 50 centimes.

ANTWERP, Noveber 1.—Petroleum 49f.

FRANKFORT, November 1.—5-20's of '62, 90¾a 90¾f.

LIVERPOOL, November 1.—Cotton, steady; middling upland, 9⅜s; middling Orleans, 9⅜s; sales of 14,000 bales on speculation, and exports 3,000 bales. Corn, 33s 9d. Beef, 67s. Short rib middles 30s 5d. Cheese, 59s. Petroleum—Refined 17½s.

LONDON, November 1.—Common Rosin, 11s 5da 12s. Spirits Turpentine 48s 6da50s.

LIVERPOOL, November 1.—Common Rosin 10s 3 11s

SORROWS OF THE SAINTS.

Wells, the Alleged Mormon Murderer, Admitted to Bail.

SALT LAKE, October 30.—The United States District Court was occupied the whole of this morning with the argument on the motion to admit H. Wells, one of the parties arrested on Saturday upon a charge of murder, to bail. Upon the conclusion of counsel, Chief Justice McKean said:

Although, before this motion was argued, I was well aware that both in Great Britain and the United States, a prisoner under indictment for murder is rarely if ever admitted to bail, still I was willing to be convinced that it would be right, in this case, to disregard an almost universal rule. Indeed, I was anxious to be convinced that it would be right to do so. Nay more, I have sought to satisfy myself by arguments, in addition to those of the learned counsel, that it would be right and proper.

The defendan, Wells, is the Mayor of this city and the head of the police, and Camp Douglass, where prisoners who are not bailed, are usually kept while awaiting trial in this court, is some miles distant from City Hall and the Mayor's residence. It would, therefore, be practicably impossible for the defendant, from camp, to attend, to any of his official duties, nor could he be held responsible for the quiet and good order of the city. I will admit the prisoner to bail in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, with two sufficient securities.

ANOTHER BOILER BURSTS.

Eight or Nine Persons Scalded.

ST. LOUIS, October 30.—A boiler in the Vulcan Iron Works, in South St. Louis, exploded about ten o'clock this morning, and half an hour after another blew up. James McEnroy was fatally scalded, and seven or eight others more or less severely. No material damage was done to the property.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Frightful Prevalence of Small Pox and Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK, October 30.—A private letter from Buenos Ayres says that there is a frightful prevalence in that country of small pox. During the past summer twenty six thousand deaths by yellow fever occurred in Buenos Ayres, and thirty thousand deaths in the Province of Corrientes.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

The South Carolina Despotism—Additional Arrests.

NEW YORK, October 28.—A Spartansburg (S. C.) letter states that the troops arrested four white and twenty negro Ku-Klux in the town of Union. Gen. Bates, a prominent Union Leaguer, and his son are under arrest and in jail.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Proposed Place for Holding the Coming Radical Convention.

BOSTON, November 1.—The Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Masachussetts, has been authorized to address the National Republican Committee, inviting them to select Boston as the place for holding the National Convention in 1872.

SHORT WEIGHTS.

Package Coffee Frauds.

"Weight and Price Guaranteed."

How the Consumer and Honest Dealers are Defrauded—T. C. Jenkins & Bro. Selling "Short"—Examination of the Package System.

Partly in consequence of numerous complaints that have reached our office from time to time, and partly from reading the following in the "Pittsburgh Grocer" of the 16th inst, we became convinced that frauds were being daily perpetrated in the public by responsible firms on this city. The following is the extract:

The manner in which this fraud is perpetrated is intended to deceive those who are not aware of the wiles of unscrupulous merchants, and consists in no less than dishonest practices of representing that each paper of their roasted coffee contains one pound net, while on testing which will be found considerably short of being full weight; cover their fraudulent transaction in a fancy paper, with trade mark affixed, and labeled "One Pound Rio Coffee," they herald to the world the excellence of their roasted coffee, and as a bait to the unwary grocer, often offer him an inducement to buy the goods by allowing a trifling abatement on the current price—which they can easily afford to do, and still make a handsome, though illegral and dishonest profit on their goods.

In consequence of these intimations the tenor of which was unmistakable, our Reporter yesterday had a large quantity of package coffee tested, put up by T. C. Jenkins & Bro., Rinehart & Stevens and Arbuckle & Co. A careful examination was made in the presence of witnesses at the office of the "Sealer of Weights and Measures," No. 42½ Ferry street. The scales are of standard weight, and used to test all the scales of the city and county. The test was of more than ordinary correctness, and the packages were procured indiscriminately so as to insure as much fairness as possible. As a result a full investigation it was discovered that some brands were full weight, and some uniformly short. We first examined a number of packages branded:

T. C. JENKINS & BRO.
ONE POUND
ROASTED RIO COFFEE,
Manufactured from a Superior Quality of Choice
RIO COFFEE.
Warranted to give full satisfaction.
CHECKERED FRONT.
272 & 275 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

On the side of the package is the following words:

"WEIGHT AND PRICES GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY."
No Excuse now for Poor Tea, High Prices or Short Weight, &c.

It will be observed that a pound of *coffee* is guaranteed in these packages. But the investigation demonstrated that not one of the twenty packages came up to this guarantee. A package was emptied and the paper bag weighed. It was found to weigh *over* three-fourths of an ounce. On the inside of the package, at the bottom, is a slip of thick pasteboard about two by two and a half inches, and on the side of the bag is a photograph of a lively

SMILING BLONDE,

of the Lydia Thompson order, with a fan in her hand, and at the bottom of the card the words, "Use T. C. Jenkins & Bro.'s Roasted Coffee." The following is the result of the test:

4 packages	short	2¾	ounces	coffee.
4 "	"	2¾	"	"
4 "	"	2¾	"	"
3 "	"	2	"	"
5 "	"	5¼	"	"
20 packages		14	ounces	short.

It will be observed that the purchaser loses nearly one in every twenty packages, and the seller makes that much clear gain over and above the other profits, whatever they may be. The packages were weighed singly and in bulk, in order to insure the utmost accuracy. The different grades of "Rio" and "Java" were weighed, and the results uniformly the same.

At the same time, packages of coffee put up by other dealers, Arbuckles & Co., and Rinehart & Stevens, were tested, and the packages uniformly found to contain one pound of *coffee*, net.

The purchasers, in buying these packages, pays for and the package guarantees, *one pound of coffee*, and not one pound of coffee, paste-board, photographs, bagging and other miscellaneous matter.

It is clear, therefore that the purchaser does not get what he pays for, and the loss falls on the consumers who are the masses, and can ill afford to lose one pound in twenty.

Such a mode of carrying on business is also an imposition on every other merchant and dealer in that line of business, as in order to make competition they are obliged to sell "short" or to sell at a loss. Comparitive impunity is gathered from the fact, that hardly one person in a thousand ever thinks of weighiug or testing package goods, The assumption in most cases is that the package is all right, and what it purports to be, and that dealers would hardly hazard their reputation and business prospects, by resorting to such equivocal transactions.

The result of all this, however, will be to put the public on their guard so that no guarantees will be taken, but instead everything will be tried and tested before being patronized. Complaints have been rife of this sort of thing being practised for some time back, and we submit, in the interests of the public at large, and of equal and exact justice, that it is high time the practice were stopped.

Complaints have been made of similar transactions in numerous other branches of business, which, in the interests of both dealers and consumers, we intend to investigate and report fully without "fear, favor or affection."

POLITICAL.

Formation of Another Thomas A. Scott Club.

Pursuant to notice the Democrats of the Ninth Ward, Allegheny city, met on Monday evening and organized a club. There were some fifty voters present and strong resolutions recommending the nomination of Col. T. A. Scott for the Presidency, were adopted. The following are the officers elected:

President, R. H. Kerr, Esq., Vice Presidents, Richard Lanagen, Joseph Cullinan; Recording Secretary, Wm. Tosh; Corresponding Secretary, Michael Connair; Treasurer, Saml. Bean.

Gas and Whisky.

A bill deliverer, employed by the Gas Company, endeavored to collect a bill from John Hare, of Hare's Hotel, yesterday, and during the "confab" became quarrelsome. The man was somewhat intoxicated and Mr. Hare thought he was not authorized to collect, therefore he called in a policeman who guided the meandering steps of the intoxicated individual to the Mayor's office. The Secretary of the Gas Company was sent for and tes tified that the prisoner was all right, excepting the whisky, and he was discharged with a lecture on temperance.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

From Daily Post, 28th.

SUICIDE.

A Barber Shoots Himself to Escape Death by Disease.

On Friday morning George Pastre, a barber doing business on Diamond alley, below Wood street, was found dead in his room. A pistol lying by his side, showed that he had died by his own hands.

A brother of the deceased died some time ago of consumption, and the same disease was bringing George rapidly to the grave. He seems to have dreaded the pangs of a lingering death, and it is probable that the fatal deed to-day recorded, was committed for the purpose of escaping a lingering death by consumption.

It appears that on Thursday afternoon the deceased went up to his room at about two o'clock and laid down upon his bed. It is probable that the deed was committed at this time. At supper time a messenger went to summon him, but in the dusk supposed him to be asleep. At bed-time his two room-mates went to the room without a light, and went to bed without discovering the fact that their companion was dead. His death was not discovered until yesterday. The deceased was unmarried, and twenty-eight years of age. Coroner West was summoned yesterday morning, empanneled a jury, and took the following testimony:

Kate Clise, testified—The last I saw of George was a little after two o'clock yesterday afternoon; I was in my room, and saw him go up stairs to his own room, in the third story; shortly after heard the report of a pistol, but paid no attention to it, thinking it was outside in the back yard. men often shoot at pigeons in the rear of the building.

Elizabeth Foster, sworn—At half hast five last evening I went up stairs to George's room to call him to supper; spoke to him two or three times, but got no answer. It struck me as I was coming down stairs that he might be dead, and told one of the to go up and see what was the matter. Frank Zellner went up and shook him but got no answer. He came down stairs and told me, and said George was in a sound sleep. He was in the habit of lying down and not answering when he did not feel well. He was always crabbed and cross.

Frank Zellner, testified—I am a barber in Pastre's shop; I saw the deceased at quarter past two o'clock yesterday; he left the shop at that time; I did not see anything more of him until I called him last night; I called him about six, rwo or three times, and shook him by the sleeve; shook him. It was in the dark room and I could not see him plainly; went to bed at eleven o'clock last night in the same room, but had no light; Wm. Ruhl and myself slept in a bed in the same room with the dead man; when we got up yesteruay, between six and seven o'clock, we found that he was dead; he was lying on his back on the top of the covering; did not see the revolver at that time; afterwards saw it at his right side.

William Ruhl, testified—When I got up this morning I thought he was dead; I knew something was wrong, as he did not cough any in the night; I went to him and saw the truth.

As the fact that suicide had been committed was apparent, it was not considered necessary to take further testimony. The jury, without deliberation, rendered a verdict that the deceased, Geo. Pastre, came to his death on the 27th day of October, by suicide by shooting.

AID FOR CHICAGO.

Episcopal Church Contributions.

PITTSBURGH, October 26, 1871.

The undersigned, who were designated by Bishop Kerfoot to receive and forward to Chicago contributions made in the Churches of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, under the Bishop's Pastoral Letter, for the relief of the Chicago sufferers, do hereby acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions from the churches below named, amounting in all to the sum of $842 30, which has been this day forwarded to Chicago for contribution.

JOTEPH H. HILL,
MALCOLM HAY.

Calvary Church, East Liberty, $233 26; Christ Church Greensburg, $67 25; St. Luke's Church, Pittsburgh, $15 00; St. Philip's Church, Pittsburgh, $12 00; Trinity Church, Connelsville, $31 35; St. John's Church, Pittsburgh, $35 13; Trinity Church, Washington, $32 45; Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, $202 94; Trinity Church, Conneautville, $8 94, Emmanuel Church, Corry, $26 56; Christ Church, Mission, Johnstown, $21 81; Christ Church, Allegheny, $87 00; Emmanuel Church, Allegheny, $35 00; St. Stephen's Church, Sewickley, $36 60. Total $845 30.

"THE PAPER" CLAIMS.

The Final Rake at Hand.

On Saturday the long deferred argument on Auditor Reed's report of "The Paper" claims came up in the Common Pleas, Judges Sterrett and Collier on the bench. Malcolm Hay, Esq., opened for Mr. Pechin, and was followed by Samuel Schoyer, Esq., on the same side. The claimants' counsel, Messrs. Johnson, Fetterman and McClowry, were then heard on the part of the reporters, printers, and minor claimants. E. C. Pechin, President of the Dunbar Iron Company, one of the heavy stockholders in the defunct paper, and, by-the-way, the one who was to have been President of "The Paper" after the charter would be procured, filed exceptions in the Common Pleas to the rulings of the Court. He claimed that he had advanced the money to the concern toward the "decline and fall," and thought the employees had got pretty much all they were entitled to, and claimed the first rake at the little balance of $2,000 remaining on hand.

On next Saturday the Court will give its decision in the matter.

Crushed to Death.

On Friday morning an accident, attended with instantly fatal results, occurred at the outward depot of the Pittsburgh; Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, in Allegheny. The victim was a brakeman named Jekry Kauffman. He was endeavoring to get upon a train that was backing past another train standing upon a switch. The space between the two trains was only about seven inches, and before the unfortunate man could get securely upon the car, he wes borne between the two trains, turned round and round between the sides of the cars and crushed instantly to death. Deceased was about twenty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. Coroner West held an inquest and the ury returned a verdict of accidental death. The jury recommended the Yardmaster at the outer depot to be more careful in having trains placed on the tracks and switches.

SANITARY.

Board of Health Meeting.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held at the office on Fourth avenue on Saturday.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Edwards and adopted:

Resolved, That the Health Officer be directed to divide the city into as many districts as he has deputies, and instruct them to call on the physicians in their respective districts daily and ascertain the the number of cases of small-pox of said physicians. It shall be the duty of said deputies to report to the Health Officer the names and place of residence of each case, in order that the proper sanitary regulations may be adopted; if the present number of deputies is not sufficient to attend to this matter the Health Officer will have power to add to their number.

Mr. Swartzwelder, in reply to an article in one of our cotemporaries, stating that the Board of Health could *compel* persons to be vaccinated *nolens volens*, submitted the following opinion:

To the Board of Health of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN:—I have been requested to give an opinion as to the power of your Board to prevent persons residing or living in Allegheny city or the adjacent towns afflicted with contagious diseases from being brought into the city of Pittsburgh; and further, whether the Board have power to compel vaccination.

I am of the opinion that under the seventh section of the act of April, 1851, the Board have power to make regulations excluding all parties so afflicted from entering the city (and publishing the same in one or more newspapers of the city) under a penalty of five hundred dollars. I am, further, of the opinion that the Board have no power by the imposition of fine or penalty to compel vaccination.

Very respectfully,

M. SWARTZWELDER,
Solicitor of Board.

The opinion was asked in relation to preventing small pox patients outside of the city limits from coming into the city, for the reason that several cases of small pox have been brought into the city from the South Side and Allegheny. Four of the deaths of week before last, and three of the past week, were of persons who contracted the disease outside and came into the city.

Health Officer Gray reports the number of deaths from small pox in this city, during the past week, up to noon on Saturday, as twenty-eight, which is the largest number yet.

All houses where it is known there is small pox, are to be isolated, and no persons but nurses allowed to depart or enter.

Politico-Educational Buncombe.

On Friday evening a coterie of white and black-and-tan Radicals, and educators of the rising generation, held a meeting in the Thirteenth ward school house, in relation to the death of the colored Catto, and resolved that—

"It is the duty of the authorities to use every effort to secure the arrest and conviction," etc., and "That the assassination of any citizen, be he rich or poor, is an outrage upon the whole people, and merits the swiftest retribution."

Are not these gentlemen aware that they are a little late in "declaring it the duty of the authorities to use every effort," etc. Did not Mayor Fox offer, several weeks ago, a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the murderers, and was it not published in the papers and on the highways? and if so, why this cheap buncombe "ten days after date?" These indignant "educators" took good care to say nothing about the murder, equally unprovoked, of Dougherty, the Democratic election officer, who was murdered at his post on the same day. And suppose the murderers are arrested, will not "equal and exact justice" do instead of "swiftest retribution?" We suggest that hereafter whenever a "loyal citizen" gets his scalp lifted either in Philadelphia or Bombay, that these Thirteen warders get up an indignation meeting, and resolve on a half column of "glittering generelities" such as the above. And have no citizens any rights but "loyal citizens," or what—the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee? The question of the meeting is too transparent to be cloaked under the thin guise of virtuous indignation. As the colored voters here and hereabouts are begining to kick in the traces, it looks a little like a political dodge to sooth the dark-skinned voter for the treatment their race has received at the hands of Republicans. We would like to localize the matter by asking these indignant educators about the expulsion of Miss Gibbons from the Miller street School House for the crime of being *black*.

THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL COURT—Judge Sterrett.

SENTENCE DAY.

A large audience was in attendance at the Criminal Court on Saturday morning, it having been understood that a large number of sentences were to be passed. The first person brought up for sentence was

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,

who had been tried and convicted of the murder of his wife, Hulda. It will be remembered that the verdict of the jury was murder in the second degree. When he was called up for sentence, the prisoner expressed himself as being deeply sorry for the crime which he had committed, but stated that when he made the attack he had no intention of killing his wife. The sentence of the Court was that he undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for twelve years.

OTHER SENTENCES.

Henry Kletts, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to the Workhouse for two years, and to pay the costs.

John Reilly, convicted of aggravated assault and battery, was sent to the Workhouse for ninety days.

Thomas McCully, convicted of being implicated in the Birmingham bank robbery, was sentenced to the Workhouse for one year.

William Price, larceny, county jail for one year.

Anna Mullen, assault and battery; costs of prosecution and fine of six cents.

Charles Kerch, who had entered a plea of *nolle contendre* to a charge of illegal liquor selling, was sentenced to pay costs and a fine of fifty dollars, and undergo an imprisoument of ten days in the county jail.

Celia Burns, felonious cutting, sentenced to the workhouse for two years.

Johnny Robinson, for felonious assault upon Officer Harrison, was sentenced to serve two years in the Western Penitentiary.

A Waif From the Ruins.

Saturday morning a bright, fine looking little boy, bearing a little bundle, came to the Mayor's office and applied for assistance to reach Chicago. His manner prepossessed all in his favor, and his story was corroborated in the main by the "passes" he carried, and the endorsement thereon. The conductors had been very kind to him, he said, and would not "lift" his passes. On being asked if he had no parents living, the poor little fellow burst into tears and said that his father and mother were both burned to death in the great fire.

Mr. Moorehead, of the Committee on Subsistence and Transportation, took charge of the boy, furnished him with food and comfortable clothing, and sent him forward to St Louis..

GET vaccinnated if you wish to be fashionable and healthy too.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Broad-Gauge Horrors.

The Coroner's jury which has been for some time inquiring into the particulars of the death of Michael McDonald, killed on the Pan Handle railroad, on Saturday morning returned a verdict of accidental death.

The jury in the case of Michael Breen, who was burned to death in a stock car on the Pan Handle railroad, returned a verdict of accidental burning.

Te manner of Breen's death was rather singular. The car contained horses, two boys and two men. Breen was stealing a ride to Cincinnati. The two boys escaped through the airhole of the car, but the men were unable to get out by the same means, on account of one of the horses putting his head and shoulders out of the aperture. The other man was badly scorched, although he escaped with his life.

Another fatal railroad accident occurred on Saturday, on the West Penn road near Natrona, but the particulars have not transpired. The victim was a young man named George W. Aiken, who resides at No. 21 Sandusky street, Allegheny. He was in the employ of the railroad company as brakeman, and while in the discharge of his duties at Natrona, he was struck by a passenger train and killed. His body was brought down to the city on Saturday afternoon. Coroner West held an inquest, and rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

THE TURF.

Oakland Park Races.

The attendance in Saturday was not so large as on the previous days, although considerable interest was manifested. The first race on the carpet was the trot for horses that had never beat 2:35 for a purse of $800. Four entries were mad, consisting of Tramp, Sallie, Sorrel Dan and Annie Collins, and the same number of heats were made, Annie taking the first and Dan the other three. Owing to the fact that both of them were running under protest, the owners alleging that they were running under false colors, the race was not awarded to the horse, nor will it be, until the dispute is satisfactorily arranged. None of the horses went below the entering time, the heats being made in 2:36½, 2:38½, 2:38½ and 2:39½. The second race was a pacing match between Cold Water Billy, Harry Gypsy Roan, Nancy and Ratling Jim. The latter carried off two of the heats in 2:27¼ and 2:26, while Billy captured the other two in 2:27¼ and 2:26¼. The decisive pace, owing to the lateness of the the hour, was postponed until this afternoon at two o'clock, when the anxiety which perturbed the minds of the owners of the two horses over Sunday will be dispelled.

Sims' Sentence.

James Sims, who was convicted in the Criminal Court, of entering Carter's store room, on Fifth avenue, with intent to commit a felony, and also of larceny—the indictment containing two counts—when brought in for sentence, was asked if he had anything to say. He replied that he had not. Judge Sterrett, before passing sentence, reminded the prisoner that he had been tried in that Court for murder, and had been sentenced to the penitentiary; that he had promised to reform, but had not profited by his experience, and that now the painful duty devolved upon the Court of sending him back to prison. The Court had been assured that he had made solemn pledges of reformation, and hoped for the sake of his aged and respected parents, his wife, and other relatives, that the pledges were sincere. Sentence would be passed only on the first count, leaving the second subject to the future conduct of the prisoner. Sims was then sentenced to four years in the Penitentiary. The prisoner wept bitterly when the sentence was announced, and left the court room a "sadder, if not a wiser man."

Attempted Swindle.

An attempt, which was within an ace of being successful, was made to swindle Holtzheimer, of the Continental restaurant, out of $25 of his hard earned gains a few evenings since. A well dressed boy, aged probably sixteen, went into the establishment and handed one of the bar keepers a check on the National Trust Company for the amount named, which was signed by Frank Hogle. Accompanying it was a note from Fred Schmidt, to whose order the check had been drawn, requesting Holtzheimer "to cash it and oblige." Fortunately he was not in at the time or the money would have been irretrievably sunk. The employee concluded that he had no business going into any outside operations, and requested the boy to wait until the proprietor arrived. This he did for a few minutes, and watching his chance slipped out the door, leaving check and note behind him.

THE following additional contributions to the Chicago and Northwestern Relief Fund have been received by Mayor Brush: The Misses Bender, Philadelphia, $10; W. McClintock, Jr., & Co., and employees, $100; Pittsburgh Gas Company, $300; Jas. Shidle, 20; Presbyterian Church, West Alexander, per Joel Truesdell, $130; Franklin School, Seventh ward, per D. C. Holmes, $62 70; employees of Richey, Herron & Co., Superior Furnace, Ninth ward, Allegheny, $87 75; the employees of the Allegheny Valley Railroad have donated $750 to the Chicago Relief Fund.

A YOUNG man giving the name of Samuel Smith, but whose real name appears to be A. L. Gibson, was arrested on Saturday night about nine o'clock, accused of stealing a coat from Thomas Sinclair's clothing store on Market street. The coat was taken from a rack in front of the store. He was followed and arrested by Officer Metz, who found the stolen article in his possession.

MR. CASSELBERRY is convalescent. He expresses himself deeply thankful to his very many friends, for their kindness to himself and family during his illness, and for the sympathy which appeared to have been extended to him by the whole community.

AT the fire which occurred at Neville Station, on Friday, a double stone dwelling, valued at $2,000, was totall destroyed. The building belonging to James Sterrett, and was occupied by Wm. Brooks, Thos. O'Connor and another family. The fire was cause by sparks from a locomotive.

MR. HENRY MOSER, of the firm of Barr & Moser, architects, has been appointed Consul of the German Empire for Pittsburgh and vicinity. Mr. Moser is one of our most respected citizens and will, no doubt, fill the office with credit to himself and the "Fatherland" he represents.

RIVER men are in good spirits over a rise of several inches in the last twenty four hours and wish the report that the mountains are covered with two inches of snow.

WEARY OF THEIR BONDS.

Agreeing to Disagree.

In the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday morning, before Judges Stowe and Collier, the following petitions in divorce were filed:

Mary E. McConnell vs. Alexander B. McConnell. Grounds, desertion.

In the case of Margaret McClurg vs. Alexander McClurg, in which a decree of divorce was issued, filed a petition asking the Court to suspend the decree for the reason that he was prepared to receive the plaintiff and live with her as his wife. A rule to show cause why the prayer of petitioner should not be granted was allowed.

A "FEMALE WOMAN" on Sixth avenue attempted to end her sorrows with a liberal dose of "rat poison," but failed.

Pimples Removed

And the skin made smoth, by using *Juniper Tar Soap.* Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

TO CURE Cough, Cold and Sore throat use Brown's Bronchia Troches.

Important to the Ladies.

Is said that ladies who are troubled by pimples, sallowness, moth-patches, ring-marks, &c., may obliterate the evidences of their mortification, and add immensely to their personal beauty, by the use of an article now being sold by our Druggists, known as Magnolia Balm. We should think such a thing would be very popular.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—AN APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a charter for the South Side Savings Bank, East Birmingham. Capital, $200,000; with the privilege of extending to $500,000. jun24:6mw

NOTICE—The annual election of the Stockholdes of the Allegheny and Perrysville Plank Road Co., will be held at the house of Mrs. Keown on the 1st Monday of November at 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing a President, Directors and Treasurer for said Company. By order of the President.
nov1-21aw3d&w ROBERT MORROW.

APPLICATION FOR BANK CHARTER.—Public notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth for a charter of incorporation by the association now known as the Arsenal Bank. The proposed name and style thereof is the same as herein stated; the amount of capital to be fixed at $250,000, with the privilege of increasing to $2000,000, and the location to be in the Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh. The bank to have the right to deal in, and to buy and sell notes, bonds and mortgages, and all other securities and stocks, and to loan money thereon. jy15:6mW

PURE WHITE LEAD.

Pure White Lead.
Flaxseed Oil and Turpentine.
Varnishes of all kinds,
Cheaper than elsewhere in the City,
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

By the barrel, can or gallon, Pure North Carolina Pine Tar, cheaper than elsewhere in the city.
At FLEMING'S Drug Store,
84, 84, 84, 84,
Market street. Market street.

PURE POTASH.

Pure Potash, Pure Potash,
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FOR SALE—THE UNdersigned, executors of the estate of John Edmond, dec'd, will offer at private sale in Moon township, Allegheny county, P., two tract of said, to wit, one containing about 153 acres, adjoining lands of Joseph McClarren and Richard Brewer and others, on which are erected excellent buildings of all kinds; the other containing about 54 acres, adjoining lands of James Scott's heirs, and Walker's heirs, on Mountour's Run. Enquire of P. L. Hall, Robinson township, or Jeremiah Mock, Executor Moon township, near Sheen church. oct21-4tw

NOTICE—TO THE HEIRS AND LEGAL Representatives of Michael Rauck late of East Earl Township, Lancaster County Pa., deceased. You are hereby notified to be and appear in the Orphans' Court of Lancaster County, to be held on the 20th day of November, 1871 at 10 o'clock, A. M. to accept or refuse to accept the Real Estate of Michael Rauck deceased, at the valuation thereof, made by an inquest held thereon, and confirmed by said Court, or show cause why the same should not be sold according to law.

oct 21:6tw F. MYERS, Sheriff.

DOOM OF POLYGAMY

SALT LAKE, October 28.—Chief Justice McKean this morning

Passed Sentence Upon Thos. Hawkins,

the polygamist, as follows:

Thomas Hawkins I am sorry for you, very sorry. You may not think so now, but I shall try to make you think so, by the mercy which I shall show. You came from England to this country with the wife of your youth. For many years you were a kind husband, a kind father. At length, however, the evil spirit of polygamy tempted you and possessed you. Then happiness departed from your household and now, by the complaint of your faithful wife and the verdict of a law-abiding jury, you stand at this bar a convicted criminal. The laws give me a large discretion in passing sentence upon you, or I might fine you only or imprison. I might imprison you twenty years and fine you one thousand dollars. I cannot imprison you less than five years nor fine you less than three hundred dollars. It is right that you should be fined, among other reasons, to help defray enforcing the laws, but my experience has been such that were I to fine you only, I am satisfied the fine would be paid out of other funds than yours and thus you would go free, absolutely free from all punishment; and then those men who misled you and many others, would believe that God had sent the money to pay the fine; that God had prevented the Court from sending you to prison and that by a miracle you had been rescued from the authorities of the United States. I must look to it that my judgment gives no aid and comfort to such men. I must look to it that my judgment be not so severe as to seem vindictive and not so light as to seem to trifle with justice. This community ought to begin to learn that God does not interpose to rescue criminals from the consequences of their crimes, but on the contrary that He so orders the affairs of His universe that, sooner or later, crime stands face to face with justice; and, just as the Master, I will say here and now that whenever your good behavior and the public good shall justify me in doing so, I will gladly recommend that you be pardoned.

The judgment of the Court is that you be fined $500, and that you be imprisoned at hard labor for the term of three years.

Contrary to all expectation, there was little or no excitement in the Court room. The attendance was large, but generally all maintained a proper decorum. The United States Marshals and their deputies were fully prepared for any emergency.

Notice of appeal to the Supreme Court was given by the prisoner's counsel.

Brigham Young and Son in the Role of Murderers.

Warrants are out for the arrest of Brigham Young and his son, J. A. Young, on charge of murder, in having ordered the killing of Richard Yates. The indictment in these murder cases is understood to be founded on the testimony of Bill Hickman, who was once what is termed by the gentiles a Danite, or a secret agent of the Mormon authorities. Yates visited the Mormon camp during the rebellion of '57, ostensibly to sell powder. The Mormons regarded him as a spy, and some weeks after arrested him, and placed him in the custody of Hickman, to be taken to Salt Lake. D. Wells then commanded the Mormon troops, and Hosea Stout was Judge Advocate. On the way to Salt Lake he killed Yates, as he says, by an order from Brigham Young and Joseph A., and at the instigation of Wells and Stout. Hickman is also confined now at Camp Douglass. He went with the officers to Echo Canon, and after pointing out the spot where he had burned Yates, was arrested in disinterring the remains.

No Other Mormon Dignitaries Arrested for Murder.

Daniel H. Wells, mayor of the city, and Hosea A. Stout, formerly Attorney General of the Territory, W. Belden Kimbal and Hobart, or Harty Cannon, were arrested an hour served by U. S. Marshal Patrick upon an indictment of the grand jury charging them with murder. Tom Fitch made application to admit to bail, which will be heard on Monday. The prisoners were placed in a carriage and conveyed to Camp Douglass. A slight excitement prevailed at the Marshal's office while the accused were there waiting for a conveyance to the Camp, some policemen saying they would not go to prison, if they did not wish to go, and one or two women calling on it to take them if they dared. They would fight them with a vengeance. The officers, however, were firm, and nothing serious happened. The alleged crime consists in the killing of Richard Yates, and a man named Buck, several years ago.

An Apostle Escapes.

A warrant was out for the arrest of Orsen Heid, one of the Twelve Apostles, on some charge, but he eluded the deputies who were sent to arrest him. He was pursued to the Southern territory.

Another Murder.

A man named Bennet, was found murdered on the State road, about eight miles from the city, this morning at four o'clock. Bullets were found in his body.

The Mormon Prisoners at Camp Douglass.

SALT LAKE, October 29.—Hundreds of people, principally Mormons, visited Camp Douglass on Wednesday, to see Mayor Wells and the other prisoners. Gen. Morrow gave the visitors unrestricted access to their friends, and by his courteous remarks and manners inspired a much better feeling than might have been expected under the circumstances. The arrested parties are quartered in a comfortable, well furnished cottage, and seem quite cheerful. A guard of soldiers march to and fro on the outside.

What the Leading Mormons Think.

Elder George Q. Cannon arrived this morning from San Francisco, and preached this afternoon in the large Tabernacle to an audience numbering at least ten thousand. His mind had suddenly undergone a remarkable change, for he counseled his hearers to abstain from any act of violence, and to submit to the law. God would protect them and deliver them from their persecutors. The crusade against them, he said, would only strengthen and glorify them in the end. Their Church could not be overturned. Their faith was the inspiration of the Divine Spirit, and would endure forever.

Elder Pratt was not so conservative. He did not want any whining judge to say to him as he did to Hawkins. "I am sorry for you." He wanted no sympathy from any Federal official. He was ready to go to jail for twenty years, but did not want pity from such a source. He predicted that God would totally overthrow the present persecutors of the Mormon people.

Nothing further has been heard from Orson Hyde, the Apostle. It is thought he has gone to Arizona or Mexico.

Joseph H. Young, son of Brigham, has returned to the city, but he is not yet arrested.

A row occurred late last night, between Mormon and a United States Deputy Marshal, which resulted in the Marshal knocking the Mormon down and afterward arresting him. For a time it was reported that an attempt had been made to assassinate a Deputy, and there was great excitement. All is now quiet, and there is no indication of a disturbance. The late arrests, however, have created a marked depresion in the Mormon community.

OHIO.

The Official Vote.

COLUMBUS, October 27.—The official returns of the late elections from all the counties in Ohio were received by the Secretary of State to-day. Noyes, (Rep.) for Governor, has 238,273 votes; McCook, (Dem.) 218,105, and Steward, (Prohibition) 4,084 votes. Noyes' majority over McCook is 20,168. The total vote is 460,-62. The Republican vote is 16,565 votes larger than last year; the Democratic 3,090 larger, and the Prohibition 1,202 larger.

FOREIGN.

RUSSIA.

Important Military Order—The Whole Male Population Called Into the Field.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 27.—A general order of the War Office directs the entire re-organization of the Imperial army, and calls into arms the whole adult male population of the country. The order creates the numerical strength of the field and landwehr forces of the Empire to the total of one million one hundred thousand when required for war purposes. The sixty-six regiments of Cossacks are not included. The order creates also further the military force of the reserve to be employed in the event of an invasion. The order is equivalent to the mobilization of the population of the entire nation, and makes every man in the country, capable of bearing arms a soldier on the peace footing. The reinforcements ordered to the artillery will add the strength of one thousand guns to the batteries already in service.

ENGLAND.

The Chicago Relief Fund.

LONDON, October 28.—The Mansion House fund amounts to forty-two thousand two hundred and fifty pounds. The Belfast subscription is five thousand pounds. Liberal contributions have been received from the towns in Ulster.

Victoria Urged to Consent to a Regency but Refuses—Project to Provide for a Chancellorship.

(Special to the N.Y. World.)

LONDON, October 28.—At a recent Cabinet Council, held to consider the questions relating to the royal family. The Queen was asked to give her consent to the marriage of the Duke Edinburg, with a Russian Princess, and also consent to the establishment of a regency with the Prine of Wales, as regent, She refused to assent to either propositions. Subsequently she refused to affix the royal signature to public documents, which were presented. The Cabinet afterward continued the discussion of the question of regency, and the definite proposition was introduced to appoint a Chancellor to sign documents in place of the Queen.

The Premier on "My Policy."

LONDON, October 28.—It is estimated that nearly twelve thousand persons were present at Greenwick, to-day, to hear the speech of Gladstone. When the speaker arrived at noon, he was greeted with cheers. He said he was profoundly impressed with the grandeur of the welcome, and sorry his duties prevented him from oftener visiting his constituents. He then discussed the subjects agitating the public. The chief complaint against the Government was that it attempted too much, but a necessity existed for stating the views, and producing measures on more subjects than it was possible to carry into immediate effect. The present Liberal administration had the longest life of any administration since 1832. There was reason to believe its vitality unimpaired. The facts connected with the dismissals from the dock yards were grossly exaggarated. The total number of men discharged, was only 1,463,—areduction in accordance with the policy of his predecessor. The economies of the present Government through the abolition of official patronage were gratifying. There was reason for congratulation over the abolition of the purchase system in the army. The House of Lords might need reform, but nothing should be done precipitately. The Lords had not acted wisely in rejecting the ballot bill which would again be introduced. The Contagious Disease Act, would be considered in the next session in a manner to command the sympathies of the nation. At the conclusion a resolution of welcome to Gladstone was carried, there being only about two hundred dissenting voices.

ITALY.

The Pope on Dollingerism.

ROME, October 28.—An allocution of the Pope is published in which, while he recognises the Bishops appointed by the Italian Government as possessing requisite qualifications, he solemnly repudiates Italy's guarantees, and protests against the invasion of the Holy See, he also condems the course of Dollinger and such as are following his example in warring against the decision of the Ecuminical Council.

The Papal See.

LONDON, October 28.—Vatican circles continue to give out that the Pope will shortly leave Rome, unless the Duke D'Harcourt is favorably instructed by his Government, and there is no possibility of such instructions.

The Papal Conclave.

It has been decided that the Papal Conclave, by the Pope's testament, shall meet in France, and not in Rome.

SPAIN.

Colonial Expenses—Conspirators Hung at Barcelona.

MADRID, October 28.—In the Cortes yesterday a memorial from the Government was read asking that in the future the Colonial Budget be submitted to the Cortes.

It is stated that the cost of the war in Cuba during the past year is sixty-two million dollars, and the Government asks for a credit of twenty million dollars for military purposes.

A conspiracy has been discovered among the troops stationed at Barcelona, and twenty of the men concerned in it have been executed.

FRANCE.

Reorganization of the French Army.

LONDON, October 28.—The French army is reorganiling into nine corps, each corps containing three divisions, each division two brigades, and each brigade two regiments of three thousand men each, in addition to the cavalry and artillery and forty-five thousand men for Algeirs.

Diplomatic.

VERSAILLES, 26—Viscount Choiseul has resigned his position as French Envoy at Florence.

LABOR STRIKES.

FRANKFORT, October, 26th.—Operatives of Chevenitz, a large town in Saxony, have struck work. They demand a reduction of time to ten hours, and increased pay for overwork. In consequcnee the operatives of twenty factories have been suspended.

BRUSSELLS, October 26th.—*La Liberte* says the strike at Ghent is spreading.

GERMANY.

Austria and Communism—Gortschakoff

LONDON, October 28.—Austria submits proposals respecting the Internationale for the consideration of the Government at Berlin.

Gortschakoff is expected at Berlin to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

What Boss Tweed Has Done With His Property, Personal and Real.

NEW YORK, October 27.—The *Times* of this morning says that Tweed has been busy for the past few weeks in hiding away all personal real estate. His stocks have been nearly all sold or transferred, all his houses and lots in this city are made over to his relations. Over $4,000,000 worth of his real estate were thus transferred within the past few days, and yesterday he made over to Richard M. Tweed, his son, real estate to the amount of $975,000 including his Fifth avenue residence. A complaint was made against Tweed and others before Judge Leonard, who demands judgment for the people of over $6,000,000. Bail in $1,000,000 each was demanded. Ingersoll, Garvey and Woodward have fled, thus leaving Tweed alone to answer the complaints. There was considerable excitement in polical circles last night relative to Tweed's arrest, but no trouble is apprehended.

Tweed's Arrest—Who His Bondsmen Are.

The *Herald* thinks it certain that Tweed will never go to the Senate again, and asks that he be removed from the Commissionership of Pubic Parks.

The arrest of Tweed is talked about all over the city. The reformers begin to think that their work has been practically commenced to secure a change in the city government and give to justice its due. The Tweed political organizations, which are very numerous, feel disappointed at to-day's action. There is much interest awakened as to the facts developed. Further proceedings from day to day will be exciting, especially to politicians of all parties.

Tweed's bail, which was fixed at two million dollars, was promptly furnished. The bondsmen were carefully examined by the sheriff. They are Jay Gould, President of the Erie Railway, who is qualified for one million; Benjamin Fairchild, Tammany auctioneer, qualifying for $300,000; Terrence Farley and Bernard Kelley, Tammany politicians, each qualifying for $300,000, Hugh J. Hastings, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, qualified for $100,000.

Tweed's Partners Aiming.

The Sheriff states that he had orders to arrest Ingersoll, Woodward and Garvey, and that he had not served the papers as he could not find the parties.

The Charges Against Tweed.

In the action commenced against Tweed by Coporative Counsel O'Gorman, it is charged in the complaint that Tweed violated his official trust, in the settlement of the liabilities against the city while President of the Board of Supervisors, and was guilty of gross frauds upon the city, securing payment of fraudulent and corrupt claims. The suit is in the name of the Board of Supervisors, and the complaint, which as has annexed to it various papers containing fraudulent accounts, demands the recovery of the amount unjustly procured by Tweed.

Tweed has been lately engaged in making assignments of his property to members of his family and other parties.

Twenty Days of Grace.

NEW YORK, October 28.—In the case of Tweed twenty days were given the defendant in which to answer the complaint.

Guilt of Tweed and His Confederates.

Charles O'Conor states that it can be clearly shown that Tweed and his associates fraudulently obtained from the Broadway Bank, without color of right, some $5,000,000. Recovery can be obtained against Tweed unless interfered with by corrupt legislation within ninety days. Woodward was the corrupt agent through whom Tweed worked. An opportunity will be shortly given to show how the warrants were obtained from Connolly's office. O'Conor does not believe that Mayor Hall either had a dollar or knew what was going on, but blames the Mayor for standing by others and acting as a shield after the facts became known. The burden of proof lies against Tweed, and the enginery of the law is directed against him. If Ingersoll does not leave he will be arrested, and probably lose all his property. O'Conor's efforts will be to protect what is left, and to prevent a recurrence of the robberies, and says Tweed hopes to get into the Legislature again and have more corrupt bills passed, and go back to his office in the Board of Public Works, and to carry on his former transactions. This, O'Conor says, must be prevented. Tweed shall have all the investigation he wants.

Levies on the Robers' Goods.

A levy was made yesterday on the straw goods factory of Vanderhoff & Beatty, for seventy-five thousand dollars in that firm, owned by E. A. Woodward, upon suit of J. S. Shultz in behalf of the Citizens' Committee for the city. Levies will be made to-day on the property of Ingersoll, Garvey and Tweed, as co-defendants.

What the Press Thinks of Tweed.

All the journals to-day have full accounts of the incidents attending the arrest of Tweed. No paper seems to have any sympathy for him except the *Star*. The *Sun* heads its account of the revelations by the Citizens' Committee, which have been already telegraphed, "The Day of Judgment."

The *Times* congratulates the public over the "General Smoking out of the Den of Thieves."

The *Tribune* thinks the robbers are enmeshed in the array.

The *World* believes the last stage of preposterous villainy has been reached, that the arch knave and engine of the frauds is in a fair way to get his deserts; that if Tweed is re-elected to the Senate he should not be permitted to take his seat.

The *Herald* again asks Tweed's dismissal from his position at the head of the Department of Public Works.

Naturalization.

The number naturalized this year is much lighter than that of any previous year on account of the fact that the party naturalization committees do not attend to the matter.

E. A. Woodward has been sued for moneys alleged to be due the city, having absconded, as alleged. Judge Barnard to-day granted an application for an attachment on his property.

The arrest of Woodward, Garvey and Ingersoll will be made when the papers are received from Albany. Up to to-night they had not come to hand.

The Chicago Relief Fund.

The subscriptions of Americans in Paris for the Chicago sufferers amount to two hundred thousand francs. The Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the Chicago Relief Fund have given relief to one hundred applicants in this city. Many of these were sent back to Chicago. Others settled here or in the State. The subscriptions received by the Chamber amount to $860,000. This sum has been contributed in sums varying from $10,000 to fifty cents. For seven days, from October 10th to October 17th, the contributions averaged over $100,000 per day. The labors of the committee will close in a few days. Drexel, Morgue & Co. received from the American Committee in London the following contributions for the relief of the Chicago sufferers: Bradford, Yorkshire, two thousand pounds; Greenock, eight hundred pounds; Belfast, Ireland, eight thousand pounds; Mansion House Committee, London, additional fifteen hundred pounds.

The Grand Army of the Republic, all posts in the country, are requested to aid their comrades who suffered by the Chicago fire.

TEXAS.

Despotism of Davis—Democratic Majorities to be Utterly Disregarded—Certificates to be Given to Radical Congressmen—Degener (Rad.) Refuses to be a Party to Such Trickery.

NEW ORLEANS, October 27.—A dispatch from Galveston says: In the Third District the returns from the different counties give Gidding 4,411 majority. By changing the count at Austin and throwing out Limestone and Freestone counties, which gave a Democratic majority of 1,630, and leaving Clark's (Rep.) majority 947.

A special to the *Bulletin* says: Clark has received the certificate of election. O'Connor is the only Democrat that will receive a certificate of election. Degener, Radical, refuses to accept his certificate, on the ground that Hancock, his Democratic opponent, received a majority of the votes.

OBITUARY.

Funeral of Hon. Thos. Ewing, Sr.

CINCINNATI, October 29.—The funeral of Hon. Thos. Ewing, Sr., occurred at eleven o'clock, on Saturday, at Lancaster, O. Prominent gentlemen from various parts of the State were present, and there was a large attendance of neighbors and immediate friends. Among the pall bearers were Governor Hayes, Senators Sherman and Thurman, and Judge Welsh, of the Supreme Court. The services were conducted by the Rev. Father Young, of the Catholic Church, the oldest priest in the State. A short address was delivered by Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati. The services peculiar to that church were performed at the cemetery, where the body of the deceased was placed beside that of his wife.

IN THE TYRANT'S TOILS.

The Citizens of South Carolina Filled With Terror—A Semi-Negro Jury Gives the Lie to Grant.

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 27.—Advices from the upper portion of the State report increasing terror on account of the numerous arrests under the President's proclamation.

The Yorkville *Enquirer* thinks that the wholesale arrests have had a very depressing influence on business generally.

The grand jury in Chester county, composed of six whites and six negroes, find that the allegations in the President's proclamation are without foundation.

POOR ARKANSAS.

How Ulysses Plays Into Clayton's Hands.

LITTLE ROCK, October 27.—The removal of J. T. Hodges, postmaster here, and Jos. Brooms, of this district, by the President, at the instigation of Senator Clayton, causes a profound sensation. They are the two leading opponents of the Senator in the Republican party in this State. The Clayton men here are much rejoiced and think it will have the effect of insuring their success in the city election where their chances were very slim before.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Adjournment Sine Die.

BALTIMORE, October 27.—In the Episcopal Convention last night after the usual vote of thanks to the officers, messages were exchanged between the two Houses notifying of no further business, when President Craig delivered the valedictory address, and after appropriate ceremonies declared the Convention adjourned *sine die*. The entire proceedings have been marked by the greatest courtesy and harmony.

CASUALTIES.

Explosion in a Furnace—Nine Men Injured—Two Fatally.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., October, 28.—A stack explosion took place at the furnace of Andrew Bros., near this city, this morning. The effect was terribly destructive to the surrounding buildings. Nine men were seriously injured, two having already died. The loss is $70,000, insured for $20,000. A like accident has rarely if ever been known before.

BOUTWELL IN TROUBLE.

Cited to Appear in a Suit for Damages.

NEW YORK, October 28.—As Secretary Boutwell entered Steinway Hall, where he was about to lecture, he was served with a writ of the Supreme Court, at the suit of E. C. Galvin, who seeks to recover two million dollars, for alleged losses under Boutwell's financial policy.

THE CLOVEN FOOT.

Posthumous Arrest—More of Grant's Dirty Work in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., October 29.—The Mayor and many of the officials of this city have been arrested on indictments from the Federal Court, charged with felony, growing out of the disturbances at the August election. General indignation exists at what is considered a gross outrage, instigated by the leading Radicals of this place.

A MAMMOTH PETITION.

Vincent Collyer Given the Lie.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 28.—The petition of citizens of Arizona to allow Gen. Crook to pursue the Apache campaign unimpeded by the Peace Commissioner, embodies a list of Indian robberies and murders which fills three columns of the largest papers on the Pacific Coast.

Notwithstanding the extremely low prices obtained at the recent sales in New York, the coal men in the Pennsylvania anthracite coal regions expect to continue work, and no trouble is apprehended. The *Miners' Journal* suggests the stoppage of work for a few days, to unload the cars and boats now waiting at the shipping ports, to save the trade from utter prostration for the balance of the season.

NEW YORK FORESTS IN FLAMES.

The Fires Spreading Over Five Counties—Farm Houses and Barns Destroyed.

(From the Rochester Chronicle, 24th.)

The nearest point to this city from which fire was reported yesterday is Gates. In several pieces of woods fires have been burning for the past week or two. They were simply such as are common during the dry season along the line of the railroads. The extreme parched condition of the woods and fields at this time make such fires extremely dangerous Last Sunday a piece of woods belonging to a farmer in the above named town caught fire and spread very rapidly, every inch of ground over which it passed furnishing fuel for the flames. The prospect was alarming, and the farmer with his family had to turn out and work for some time before the progress of the fire could be stayed. McArdle swamp, which is about fifteen or twenty acres in extent, covered with a second growth of timber, and lying on the east side of the Central Railroad track, is on fire in three or four places. The bed of the swamp is peat or muck, which has besome powder dry, and which burns as readily as charcoal. This fire now covers nearly an acre of this swamp.

THE ROOTS OF THE TREES ARE BURNING,

And several of these have already fallen. A strong wind would soon fan these smouldering embers into flames, which would sweep the swamp of its timber in a short time, and the lands adjacent would no doubt suffer greatly by such an event. An effort had been made to keep the fire from spreading, by digging a trench about fifteen inches wide, and a foot and a half deep, around the portions of the swamp which are on fire. Such a trench would avail but little, if a gust of wind strong enough to carry a few sparks a half a dozen yards should arise. Trees bordering on the railroad embankment, and which are liable to fall on the telegraph wires when their roots were destroyed, were chopped down.

The next point from which fire is reported is in the large cedar swamps, owned by Dennis Church, on the town line between Riga and Chili. Twelve acres of this swamp were burned over yesterday, and the flames threatened to

SWEEP OVER THE WHOLE OF THE TRACT.

In the town of Parma the damage done is far more serious. The fire broke out Thursday in a fifty-acre wood lot not far from Parma Centre, and Sunday extended to the heavy woods of Leonard and Frank Bush. On the lake shore the woods and swamps were also on fire. The woods of Messrs. Fowler and McCabe, near the Gulf Mills, north of the ridge, also took fire on Sunday.

Fires have raged in the woods of the town of Hamlin since Thursday. In the Barrow tract, Mr. Chase's woods, and in the centre of the town those of Messrs. Madden and Sigler, were destroyed. Toward the woods of Peter Barrett and Wm. Thayer have also been burned over. The people have worked for days in attempting to stop the spread of the flames. In Sweden considerable forest fires are also reported. The woods of the Messrs. White and the black ash swamp of Mr. Borrie have suffered. Fires are also reported near Lockport and in the counties east of us.

The Child Voyagers who Escaped the Fire.

A Port Huron correspondent of the Detroit *Post* says: You have already been told the story of the little boat load of children, carried from Rock Falls to Canada, and saved in spite of storm, and hunger, and exposure. I saw Mrs. Mann, the mother of these children, who arrived here yesterday morning on board the Huron. She had given up all of them for lost. But, mother-like, though four were saved, she mourned deeply for the lost one, who, half clad and shivering in the cold water in the bottom of the boat, sailed away upon an unknown and measureless sea, almost in sight of land and deliverance. There were five children in this boat belonging to Mrs. Mann, and four to the owner of the boat who took them away, making nine infant voyagers who, for three days, without food and drenched to the skin, floated across Lake Huron in a boat which was kept from going to the bottom by means of an old boot and shoe, which were the only vessels for bailing that these unfortunate travelers had on board. The mother's heart seemed deeply touched and troubled because no last offices and loving ministries could, in the nature of the case, be paid to the little one whose voyage of life was at once so briet and eventful.

When these four children were put on a tug at Kincardine, Ontario, to be returned to their parents, it struck a rock just as it was getting under way, and went down. The children were rescued and sent homeward by the cars. They have at last reached Port Huron after adventures by field and flood almost equal to Othello's, and it is hoped that they will arrive home without further accident.

The experiences of children during these disastrous days, are worthy of a special essay, if one had time to write it. One is curious to know how much they have felt, seen and realized, of the danger and the hardship; whether it made such an impression on those between two and five years, for example, that they will always remember it. On the whole they have been best cared for, for maternal love of the appeals of their weakness to the general pity have secured them comfort, shelter, care, and food when others have been denied. The babe of Mrs. Shubert, of Paris, one of the Polish settlers, was carried from its burning home by its grandmother while its mother stayed behind to fight the fire. The grandmother was compelled to lie down in a roadside ditch with 20 others, where they passed the night, it being the only refuge from the flames, The infant was only three months old and required nourishment. Luckily the fire had driven a cow to seek company and shelter with these human beings. A big tin pan was found in a wagon and the animal was milked. The baby's aunt took the mushy compound which the flying sand, cinders, and ashes made of the milk, into her mouth, and fed the child in that original manner.

OHIO NEWS.

ON election day, a blacksmith in Bolivar; Tuscarawas county, smothered his six months old babe to death by throwing a feather tick upon the bed, in which it was lying asleep, he being unconscious of its presence. His grief knows no bounds.

Hon. Geo. B. Wright has resigned the office of Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs in Ohio, to accept the Presidency of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway in Ohio, and Vice President of the entire line. Gen. George B. McClellan is the President of the entire road.

DENNISON and Uhrichsville are vieing with each other in which can do the largest amount of *shaking!* Quinine is in demand.

WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Radicalism Routed—A Glorious Day's Work for the Democracy.

The Wheeling *Register* of Saturday comes to us with its roosters crowing, and says:

WEST VIRGINIA ERECT.

As the returns from the State come in it appears that the Democratic party had things pretty much its own way last Thursday. The Radicals got thunder and lightning all around the sky. The splendid victory won in Ohio county is echoed in all quarters of the State. The Eastern Panhandle answers back to the west that the Democracy are in the ascendant, and the south gives back to the northern section of the State the glad response that everywhere the friends of constitutional reform have gallantly carried the day. Two months ago the opponents of the Convention carried seventeen counties out of the fifty-four in West Virginia. We now have returns from seven of that seventeen, and in each of them the friends of the Convention have elected their candidates. Ohio, Wood, Kanawha, Brooke, Ritchie, Lewis and Harrison all voted against the Convention, but in each the Democrats have elected the men who they desire to represent them. In fact, it appears this morning that the Radicals have probably carried one of the eleven Senatorial districts in the State, and will elect only eleven of the seventy-eight members of whom the Convention is to be compbsed. The Legislature next winter will bear nearly the same complexion. In the palmiest days of the registration law and Democratic disfranchisment, the Radicals were unable to make as clean a sweep as the unfettered people of the State have now made in favor of the Democracy.

We have deemed each of these redeemed counties worthy of a special crow, and we are sure the Democracy of the State will heartily echo our jubilation. The most remarkable change is that effected in Kanawha county where the opponents of the Convention had more than five hundred majority two months ago, and we must congratulate the *Courier* upon this splendid result. Wood county too deserves honorable mention. The Radical candidate for the Convention there, or rather the one whom Democrats generally will most rejoice to leave out in the cold, was the former Chief Engineer of Democratic disfranchisement, ex-Governor Stevenson, who is completely overwhelmed under a majority of over three hundred in favor of Colonel Jackson, an eloquent and effective advocate of the Democratic cause. Harrison county, too, has done magnificently; a result which we attribute largely to the efforts of Hon. John J. Davis, Colonel Hoffman, Colonel Ben. Wilson, Judge Camden and others who were untiring in their labors for the right. Ohio and Brooke, and Ritchie, "the little gem," and Lewis, "bully for Lewis!" have exceeded our most sanguine expectations and ranged themselves on the side of Democracy and good government. In fact, the Democracy have everywhere rolled up a magnificent vote and more than wiped out the last vestiges of Radicalism in West Virginia.

The remainder of the returns will not alter the result we now anticipate. In the face of the tide that has swept the Democratic candidates into place in the counties we have alluded to above, it is not to be expected that any of those that have proved true to the past forsook their colors on the 26th. All honor to the noble Democracy of the State who have thus doubly redeemed their heritage and assured West Virginia's rank in the catalogue of Democratic States for 1872!

A Torpedo Explosion.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 20th, gives the particulars of an explosion of torpedoes in that city the day previous, which shows a disregard for the lives of people on the part of the shippers of those infernal machines which calls for punishment.

A dray had in it sixteen cases of torpedoes, and coming in collision with a street car, the whole sixteen torpedoes exploded. The dray was strewed around for fifty yards, the driver was blown into fragments nothing being left but his under-shirt. The driver of a second dray also loaded with torpedoes, was following close, and was badly wounded by the flying missiles. Two butchers in the French Market, near where the explosion occurred, were badly injured. Two saloons were riddled by the explosion, and their occupants wounded. Two of the topedoes on the second day subsequently, exploded, and then the fire department was called out, and the remaining torpedoes so thoroughly wet down as to make them harmless.

These torpedoes were shipped from New York, but the house to whom they were consigned refused to receive them, and the shippers sent on an agent who was employed in re-shipping them up the river The ship captain who brought them from New York was ignorant of their nature, there being no marks to indicate the dangerous nature of the freight. Large quantities of the torpedoes were lying on the levees, and a number of cases yet in the hold of the ship. The Mayor, however, has stopped the further shipment of them, and the matter is to be investigated.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE *Beaver Conservative* declares for Robert M. Gibson Esq., of Allegheny county as the next Democratic candidate for Governor.

NEW CASTLE has neither water works nor fire department

LAWRENCE county has been scorched lately with a few small forest fires and in the light of Chicago experience is anxious for the future.

BEARS are reasonably plenty in Clearfield county this season.

ON Saturday morning last, in the quiet, enterprising little village of Bridgeport, on the P. & C. Railroad, this county, a fatal affray took place which resulted in the death of an Irishman named Daniel McLain. The facts elicted from the Coroner's jury showed that a man named John Maginty had inflicted the wound on the body of McLain with a knife, which caused his death. The murderer was promptly arrested and committed to jail for trial.—*Bedford Gazette.*

ON last Friday night, a bold attempt was made to steal a horse from the premises of James G. McCollough, of Wallingford station, this county. The hostler heard the noise, procured a gun, saw a man in the yard, at whom he fired. Two men were seen hurrying off. One of the thieves was evidently shot, as blood was found on the ground next morning, at and near where the men stood at whom the courageous hostler shot.—*Delaware Democrat.*

DR. J. S. IRVIN of Lockhaven died on Tuesday morning from the injuries sustained by jumping out of his buggy on Wednesday of last week, (while his horse was running away,) to avoid being carried upon a passing train of cars.—*Clinton Democrat.*

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

STRANGE SUICIDE.

A Demented Frenchman Shoots Himself Through the Head and Falls Under the Wheels of a Railway Train.

A very strange case of mysterious suicide occurred in this city Monday morning at an early hour. The victim was a young Frenchman, whose name was subsequently ascertained to be Eugene La Motte. He was about thirty-five years of age, was well dressed, of respectable and epossessing appearance.

He arrived the previous night with a party of others, on an emigrant train from Baltimore, and put up at Dudley's Hotel, Liberty street, near the junction with Pi street. He was a stranger to the of the party, but occupied a room at the hotel with one of them. Next morning at about five o'clock he arose and left his room. He seems to have gone across the metal yard to Grant street, and taken up his position on the elevated platform of the emigrant depot. While standing at the edge of this platform, it seems, he shot himself through the head, and fell forward upon the track. A train which had been backed there now pulled out, and the body of the suicide was run over by the cars. The report of the pistol was heard just before the train came out, but the body of the unhappy man was not seen in time to prevent it being run over.

The Coroner was summoned, and on examining the person of the dead man he found about sixty dollars in money, a through ticket from Baltimore to New Orleans, some baggage checks, the advertising card of a Baltimore hotel, and the receipt for a registered letter sent by Eugene La Motte to T. La Motte, Houston, Texas. Dispatches were sent to the Baltimore Hotel, and to T. La Motte, in Texas, announcing the fact of the suicide, and asking what disposition should be made of the body. A case more completely involved in mystery than this it would be hard to find. The Coroner empanneled a jury, and the following testimony was taken:

Terrence O'Brein sworn—I live at Falling Waters, West Virginia. On Saturday I came here from Baltimore, and got an Emigrant ticket to St. Louis; at the depot in Baltimore, I met the deceased there were other men with him; he asked me how far I was going; I answered to St. Louis; he asked me to show him how to go and what train to take for Cincinnati—that was as far as we two could travel together; we reached Pittsburgh together last evening of nine o'clock; I asked a police officer where we could get lodgings for the night, and he directed me to Dudley's Hotel on Liberty street; we went to bed about eleven o'clock; the deceased slept in the same room with me and my brother; he got up about five o'clock this morning; he could not speak a word of English; he was a Frenchman; I don't know whether he had a revolver on not; he did not tell me his name but it was in the register of the hotel; I got up a little before five o'clock this morning to go to the water-closet, and the man was sitting up in bed; when I came back he was in the same place; he only made a motion with his hands; heard him get up before I went to sleep again.

John Smith sworn—I am an employee of the Express Company; I was checking off goods about a quarter to six o'clock this morning, when I heard the report of a pistol, and some one remarked that an emigrant had got tired of his life and shot himself. The Erie and Pittsburgh train was pulled up West; after the man shot himself, and when it backed out, we found him lying with his head inside the tracks, and one leg was over the right track; he was not quite dead at that time; he opened his mouth two or three times after I first saw him; from the time I heard the report of the pistol until the train backed out was about five minutes; I saw the revolver lying pretty close to his right; Messenger Leary picked up the revolver and was looking at it, trying to get it open, but think he did not succeed; he took the revolver away with him.

Other witnesses were sworn, but no testimony was adduced additional to or more in detail than that of the others.

A verdict was rendered that the deceased came to his death by suicide by shooting.

Forward Township, Allegheny County, Claims the Oldest Democratic Voter—Scott for the Presidency.

Editors of The Post:

In looking over a copy of the *Commercial* recently, I observed a notice of a good old Democrat, now upwards of eighty years old, voting his sixty-first Democratic ticket, and the editor playfully remarks "that he (the Demosrat) is old enough to know better."

The *Commercial* is a good, readable paper, edited with considerable ability, and sometimes shows that it has a little knowledge left of moral honesty (a rare quality in Radical sheets) by exposing the frequent frauds of the office holders of its party in national, State, county and city matters, but it don't seem to have "the gift of continuance," for just about the time it is unearthing some political villainy, an unseen, but seemingly potent influence, causes it to be "as dumb as an oyster." But for all that the *Commercia* is a good paper.

There resides in Forward township, James Menown, Esq., now about ninety-five years old, hale and hearty, highly esteemed by all his neighbors, who has voted the Democratic ticket all his life, and who travelled, on last election day, a distance of nearly three miles and voted the whole Democratic ticket "without affix or prefix." Mr. Menown is now enjoying a serene old age, surrounded by an intelligent, refined and affectionate family, and is a regular reader of THE DAILY POST. Long may he live. It would appear that all these old worthies who are verging to the hundred years of life are Democrats. What is the reason? Is it a good conscience? *Quien sabe.*

In naming Colonel Thomas A. Scott you have struck the right chord. He is an extraordinary man, of great ability, and fitted for the emergency. If nominated by the people he will be elected, and if elected, will cleanse the Augean stables at Washington of all filth and corruption, restoring order out of disorder and honesty out of dishonesty. He is the man that can save the nation in this its hour of peril.

Yours,
SOUTH END.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for week ending October 29, 1871.

CAUSES OF DEATH:

Apoplexy of the Lungs, 1; Cancer of the Mouth, 1; Cirrhosis of Liver, 1; Consumption, 1; Convulsions, 2; Croup, 1; Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, 1; Diarrhea, 1; Dropsy, general, 1; Dropsy of the Brain, 1; Dysentery, 1; Scarlet Fever, 1; Typhoid Fever, 6; Typhus Fever, 1; Inflammation of the Larynx, 1; Inflammation of Lungs and Pluera, 1; Inflammation of Stomach, 1; Inanition, 3; Measles, 1; Paralysis, 1; Premature Birth, 1; Small Pox, 30; Tabes Mesenterica, 1; Uremia, 1; Still Births, 2.

Of the above there were

Under 1 year	16	From 30 to 40	8
From 1 to 2	2	From 40 to 50	3
From 2 to 5	8	From 50 to 60	2
From 5 to 10	4	From 60 to 70	1
From 10 to 15	3	From 70 to 80	1
From 15 to 20	3	From 80 to 90	0
From 20 to 30	16	From 90 to 100	0

Males, 35; females, 32; white, 67; colored, 0; total, 67.

By order of the Board of Health,
J. GUY MCCANDLESS, M.D.,
Health Physician.

Hazard & Caswell's,
Cod Liver Oil **is the best.**

MONTHLY MORTUARY.

Coroner's Inquests During October.

The following is the report of Coroner West for the month of October, closing Tuesday October 6, Wm. Zimmerman, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, suicide by hanging; 7, Libon Barton, Braddock's Fields, accidentally killed on Pennsylvania Railroad; 10, John Noaddock, Sixth ward, Allegheny, killed on Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad; 11, Jas. Bonel, Second ward, Pittsburgh, accidentally killed on Connellsville Railroad; 11, Thomas Shorthill, Eleventh ward, accidentally killed on Connellsville Railroad; 13, James O'Neill, Second ward, killed on Connellsville Railroad; 17, Jas. S. Campbell, Fifth ward, killed on Pennsylvania Railroad, 18, Thomas Robinson, Ninth ward, Allegheny, congestion of brain from drink; 19, Daniel Graham, Second ward, Pittsburgh, suicide by shooting; 20, Mary Crompton, Mifflin township, suicide by jumping from third story window of building at City Farm; 23, Thomas Cogan, Chartiers township, killed on Pan Handle Railroad; 23, Geo. Borring, Patton township, killed on Pennsylvania Railroad; 24, Jas. Milby, Fourth ward, Allegheny, congestion of the brain; 27, Jerry Kaufman, Sixth ward, Allegheny, killed on P., Ft. W. & C. Ry.; 27, Andrew Breen, South Fayette township, burned to death on the Pan Handle Railroad; 27, George Pastre, Third ward, Pittsburgh, suicide by shooting; 28, Michael McDonald, Chartiers township, killed on Pan Handle Railroad; 28, Jacob Stoltz, Seventeenth ward, suicide by hanging; G. W. Aiken, Fourth ward, Allegheny, killed on West Penn Railroad; 30, Eugene La Motte, Fifth ward, suicide by shooting.

By suicide	6
By railroad accidents	11
By intemperance	1
By congestion of the brain	1
By burning	1
Total	20

Tuesday closed the first year of the Coroner's official term. During the year he has held 218 inquests.

Board of Health Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Health was held Monday afternoon.

In answer to inquiries Health Officer Gray stated that the small pox prevailed generally throughout the old and new city, and not in any particular locality.

One of the board thought that small pox patients in courts, alleys, &c., in circumstances which prevented their proper care at home, were public nuisances, and removal could be compelled.

One of the members was in favor of barricading all infected courts, alleys, &c., and placarding the barricades.

Dr. Gilmore offered the following:

Resolved, That streets, alleys and courts wherein the small pox exists, be barricaded, and that infected houses be barricaded, and placards, announcing the reason, be placed on all the barricades.

The following was offered:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consult with the Mayor, and request him to instruct his police to co-operate with the health officer and his assistants in enforcing every sanitary regulation, and to arrest for malicious mischief any parties tearing down small pox handbills.

Adopted.

The reading of Mr. Swartzwelder's opinion concerning the importation of the disease was called for.

The opinion was read and ordered to be printed.

A resolution was offered amending the resolution asking Councils to appropriate $2,000, asking that the appropriation be increased to $5,000, and instructing the health officer to be present and urge the passage of the appropriation. Carried.

The health officer was instructed to have 10,000 circulars, containing instructions regarding the treatment of small pox, printed and distributed in dwelling houses.

On motion adjourned until Tuesday.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Small Pox Patients not Permitted to Come from Outside the City.

Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock a meeting of the Board of Health was held at its office on Fourth avenue. Members present—Messrs. Edwards, Hays, Fleming, Gilmore, McCandless and President Gross.

Health Officer Gray presented the following report for the month of October:

Number of nuisances abated	226
Number of persons notified	296
Number of permits granted	68
Amount received from permits	$34 00
Amount expended in office	22 50
Balance	$11 50

The number of small-pox patients sent to the hospitals during the month was 42; number of births in September, 183; number of marriages for the quarter ending October 1, 249; number of deaths in October, 267.

Dr. Gilmore, from the committee appointed to wait on the mayor to see that placards in regard to small pox were not torn down, and that streets barricaded would not be interfered with, reported that the mayor was absent, but that Clerk Patterson assured him that the mayor would co-operate with the board in sanitary measures, and comply with the request mentioned.

Health officer Gray reported that Mr. Swartzwelder had drawn up a notice, which is to be painted and placarded, notifying non-residents having small-pox, that they would be subject to a fine of $500 by coming into the city.

A communication was presented from R. H. Bairs, general agent of the Allegheny county home, asking if it is understood that they cannot send any small-pox patients from outside to the Pittsburgh infirmary or Mercy hospital.

On motion of Dr. McCandless it was decided that under no circumstances will any small-pox patient from outside be allowed in the city limits.

It was ordered that official notice in relation to the same be published in the city papers.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use.

Sweet Sixteen.

If you wish to look young, as well as beautiful, use Hagan's Magnolia Balm upon your face, neck and hands, and Lyon's celebrated Katharion upon your hair. The Balm makes your complexion, natural, transparent and lively. It removes Freckles, Pimples, Moth-patches, &c., and instead of a red, rustic face, you have the marble purity of a city belle. It gives to middle age the bloom of youth. Add to this a luxuriant head of hair, produced by Lyon's Katharion, and a lady has done her happiest thing in the way of adornment. It is the best Dressing in the world, and prevents the hair from falling out and turning gray. Sold by all Druggists.

TO CURE Cough, Cold and Sore throat use Brown's Bronchia Troches.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	112⅛
United States 6s, 1881	116⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862	114⅞
United States 5-20s, 1864	114½
United States 5-20s, 1865	114⅞
United States 10-40s	109⅜
5-20s, January and July, 1865	113½
5-20s, January and July, 1867	113⅜
5-20s, January and July, 1868	113⅜
Union Pacific Railroad	86
Central Pacific Railroad	104
Cy. Pacifics	111¼

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, November 1, 1871.

REMARKS—The last month of the fall season opens mild and pleasant, but we presume that ere its close winter will be striving for the mastery. The waters are still far below navigation purposes, and the rivers might as well be frozen to their bottoms as show them, as they do in many places now. Who does not wish for a Noah's flood on a small scale. With regard to the general tone and rulings of the market we have but little that is new to furnish the reader. Uniformity in prices is the order of the day. All varieties of stocks are held in full supply, and we are reported an active demand for all classes of goods. Dealers, whilst willing to dispose of their goods and wares at low figures, will not make concessions to effect sales. Merchants, as a general thing, seem well pleased with the situation.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	643
Cheese, bxs	47
Wheat, sks	748
Rye, sks	240
Butter, pkgs	29
Bacon, tcs	55
Apples, bbls	1,752
Corn, sks	1,201
Barley, sks	1,021
Oats, sks	613

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands. On the purchase of small lots prices are a fraction changed:

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; the demand was fair and sales were regular as follows: Sugar cured hams 16a16½a17c, as per quality; sugar cured shoulders 10c; plain 7¾a8c; ribbed sides 8¼c; short ribbed 8¾c; clear sides 9¼c; ham sausage 11c; breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef 18c; mess pork $14 per barrel; lard in tierces 10c; kegs 10¾c; buckets 12c.

HAY—The receipts are increasing. The supply was fully up with the demand we note sales from track and in the wharf $22 a 23 00.

HONEY—We have nothing new to note. The extreme prices are 25a30a36c per lb.

LIME—In good supply, with sales of Perrysburgh white $2 00a2 25 per bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Eastern $1 75.

ONIONS—The supply being large the market was a dull one, we note sales common red $2 50a2 75, silver skins $3 00 a3 25 per bushel.

POTATOES—The supply keeps pace with the demand; we note sales, peach blows by the car load 55a60c. Store sales at the usual advance; Jersey sweets $3 50 a3 75 per barrel.

APPLES—We can report pretty liberal receipts and a fair jobbing demand, so far as relates to prices we have no particular change to note; the largest enquiry was for choice lots suitable for keeping; on these descriptions holders refuse to make concessions in order to effect sales; the current rates were: common $1 50a5 00; good to prime $2 50a3 00; choice $3 25 per barrel.

ASHES—We can report a steady market with a fair jobbing demand; soda ash, common 4c; refined 4¼a4½; potash 7¼a7½c; pearls 9a9¼c per pound.

APPLE BUTTER—The receipts continue liberal; we note sales of prime to choice lots at 70a75c per gallon.

BUTTER—The receipts keeps pace with the demand; the principal enquiry was for choice roll suitable for table use; the general impression among dealers seems to ba that prices have reached the top; strictly prime roll is held at 18a20c; it may be fair to note that some dealears are asking higher prices, common and medium lots are dull and difficult to quote.

BROOM CORN—The excitement in regard to this article has passed away; sales were reported in a regular way at 9a11c per pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The receipts are increasing with a moderate stock in the market; the current rates were $4a 4 50 per cwt.

BEANS—Scarce and firm; we note sales of prime in a small way at $2 75a3 00 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Is selling in a small way at 31a33c per pound.

CIDER—We can report fair receipts; the current rates were $5 to $8 per barrel, as per quality.

CORN MEAL—Prices have been uniform for some time; we note regular sales at 85a90c per bushel.

CEMENT—The supply keeps pace with the demand; sales of Louisville at $2 50a 3; Rosendale $4a4 50; Calcined plaster $4 25a4 50 per barrel.

CRANBERRIES—The supply keeps pace with the demand; the extreme rates were $12a18 per barrel.

CARBON OIL—The market was steady but not very active, standard brands being held at 22½a23c.

CHEESE—The receipts continue liberal; previous prices have been steadily maintained; we note regular sales of New York Goshen at 15½a16c; Ohio Goshen 15a15½c; Ohio Factory 14a14½c; Dairy 13 13½c per pound.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches firm; halves sell at 10a11c; demand for other kinds light; apples, choice, 7a7½c; fair to good 6a6½c per pound.

CHESTNUTS—Market firmer with light receipts; we note sales at $3 50a4 00 per bushel.

FLOUR—The market was a quiet one and dealers have pretty much made up their minds that prices have reached the top; the next movement in order is a decline; we can report some sales of standard brands, good to choice spring, $7 00a 7 25; choice Minnesota $7 62a7 75; good to choice winter wheat 7 25a 7 37½ per barrel.

GRAIN—The market was not a very active one; buyers seem shy and are disposed to purchase sparingly. Wheat holds its own; we quote red winter at $1 40a 1 42; white $1 45a1 48 per bushel. Oats—The market was steady with unchanged prices; we note sales of mixed at 44a45½c; white 46a57c per bushel. Corn—The receipts of new are on the increase; we note sales of several round lots at 55a60c; old—the market being unsettled correct prices are difficult to obtain; we quote nominally at 70a73c. Rye steady; first hands 85c; store 90c. Barley—we have no change to note, we can report sales of fair to prime at 80a85c per bushel.

SEEDS—Clover, $6 50a7. Timothy, $3 25a3 50. Flax, $1 85.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, November 2, 1871.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was as dull as ever; buyers as a general thing were disposed to hold off. The result was that nothing of importance was done. As relates to prices we have no change to note. The asking rates were as follows:

CRUDE.

Spot	11¾a11⅞c
October	12¼c
S. O. all year	11¾a11½c
B. O. all year	12¼a12¼c
November	12c
December	12½c
Parker's	$4 67a4 70
Lower Creek	4 80
Oil City	5 00

We did not learn of a single transaction for any delivery. All things considered, the oil market may be said to be in a very demoralized condition.

REFINED.

In the absence of sales we can only give thee asking rates as follows:

Spot	23¾c
November	23½c
December	23½c
B. O. all year	24¼c

DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, November 1.—At the closing of the market on the 31st, oil was very dull and prices lower and unsettled; refined, 22¾a23c for contracts; rumored sales of 1,000 bbls at the latter price; 500 bbls las half of November at 23¾c; crude in bulk 13¾a14c for regular and gravity, with 4,000 bbls of 45 gravity sold on private terms. Philadelphia market is irregular and difficult to quote.

TITUSVILLE, November 1.—The *Courier* says: Business continues small in amount and at about yesterday's prices; the tone of the market was perhaps a trifle firmer at the close. The settlement of October contracts being in order much attention was given to that business, and less than usual to the making of new ones. We quote the following sales:

UPPER ROAD.

2,000 bbls	spot		$4 32½
6,000 "	Church Run, spot		4 35
1,000 "	" "		4 37¼
1,000 "	" "		4 40
335 "	Rouseville, 47 gravity		4 65

LOWER ROAD.

2,000 "	regardless	4 55
500 "	40 gravity	4 62½
1,000 "	regular	4 60
2,000 "	"	4 60
1,000 "	s. o. all year	4 50
2,000 "	" "	4 52½

OIL CITY.

5,000 "	47 gravity	4 82½

OIL CITY, November 1.—Market weak; ordinary Lower Creek held at $4 50; 47 gravity Oil City held at $4 75.

ROUSEVILLE, November 1—Market dull and weak; prices about $4 65a4 75.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 1.—Market quiet at $4 75a4 80. Nothing doing.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1.—Market quiet and nothing doing.

Standard white	23c
Last half	23½c
Crude	14c
Cases	28¼c
Futures	24c
November	23½c
December	23½c

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, November 1, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals by the various railroad centering at the Union Yards were ten cars or 180 head. In addition to these, there were droves from Greene, Washington, Butler and Lawrence counties, making in all between 600 and 700 head on sale this morning. This number was considerably short of last week's offerings but still more than sufficient to meet the demand as a large number of the butchers had bought cattle ahead, and did not need to purchase any unless they could do so at satisfactory prices. The quality of the cattle on sale was principally of the medium and common grades, not enough of really prime, as we noticed that some of the drovers were looking for that class to fill orders of customers. The market opened up slow and continued so for a little while, until the butchers saw that good cattle were not in heavy supply, after which the market on the best grades became more active and sales were made of all the offerings of this class at prices a little better than could have been obtained last week. On common and medium grades the market was slow and dragging. Prices on the most common were fully as low as last week, while on the better grades some drovers report a very slight advance. The advices from the New York market were more favorable and some dealers bought on this information. We noticed one lot sold and when four of the best lots were taken out and resold, an eastern dealer offered a premium of $10 on the four cattle. On the whole the market for good grades was better, and if we were to have a few light rains and get the cattle brought ahead worked off, a better feeling would prevail. The following are the rates current for the different grades:

Extra 1,200 to 1,500 lbs. stears	$5 75
Good to prime 1,200 to 1,300	5 12a5 25
Common to med. 1,000 to 1,100	4 25a4 65
Bulls, stags and cows	2 00a2 50
Cows and heifers, dull, from	2 50a3 50
Stockers	2 87a3 50

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale in the morning was between 1,000 and 1,100 head the principal portion of which came from Butler county, and the balance from East Liberty, Beaver county, and Ohio.

The number on sale was not so large as last week but still enough to meet the current demand. The market was more active than last week, and while some drovers report a slight advance on the best grades, all agree that the market was quicker and less difficulty in making sales that last week. The following are the sales as reported by the various dealers, from which the reader can have a better idea of the market:

[illegible] sold 65 head Lawrence county sheep from $5 00 to 5 00 per head.

Henry Naples sold sold 11 head Butler county sheep at $3 00 per head.

Adam Eckhart sold 19 lambs from Ohio at $3 50 per head; also 15 sheep at $14,75 per hundred lbs.

Thomas Bingham sold 144 head Butler county sheep at prices averaging $4 00 per head, lambs from $2 50 per head to $6 50 per hundred pounds.

R. S. Williams sold 50 head of Allegheny county sheep at prices from $1 75 to $2 75.

R. M. Casslin sold 150 head Sumner county sheep and lambs; sheep at prices from $4 00 to $4 50 per head; lambs from $3 00 to $3 50; also a lot of extra Canadian lambs, averaging 80 pounds at $6 per head.

W. A. James sold 67 head Allegheny county sheep at prices from $4 to $7 per head.

J. Hawworth sold 90 head Washington county sheep at prices from $3 25 to $4 per head.

Neely & Fairley sold 100 head sheep and lambs; sheep at figures from $2 to $4; lambs $2 to $3 50.

Jacob Rind sold 25 Butler sheep at an average of $4 50 per hundred pounds.

HOGS.

The number of hogs on sale in the morning was again large. The market opened up active and continued so until the close, butchers buying liberally, and some even heavily. The best butchers' hogs sold at figures from $5 25 to $5 50 per 100 pound; fair $4 75 to $5 00 to $5 50.

PITTSBUGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, November 2, 1871.

The arrivals of cattle light to-day and in quality fair. The number of buyers in attendance about the same as usual. The market under the influence of favorable advices was better, sellers held cattle firm at an advance of from ¼ to ½c on prime grades and at the advance trade was active and quiet, a number of droves changed hands. One drove of 48, Ohio cattle, sold for $5 75 per hundred lbs, this we believe was the highest price reached.

Following are the rulling prices for the different grades:

Extra	$5 35a5 62
Good to prime, Phila	4 75a4 50
Common to medium	3 75a4 50
Bulls, stags and cows	2 00a3 50
Texas steers	2 00 3 50

HOGS.

The arrivals of hogs continue and are of a fair quality. The market to-day was dull and slow. Advices from New York are not favorable, and but 2 or 3 cars was bought for that market. The supply is in excess of the demand and this, with bad advices expresses trade. The feeling is not very good and if the receipts continue free, lower prices will rule:

Extra Philadelphia	$4 40
Good to prime Philadelphia	4 35
Good to prime New York	4 10
Rough to common	——

SHEEP

The arrivals of sheep fair. The market continues active buyers taking hold liberally. The demand to this time has been good and fully up to the supply. Some buyers are supplied for the week and leave for the East and should arrivals prove free, we do not think present prices could be maintained as the feeling is not quite so good. Following are the rates current for the different kinds and grades as sold on this market:

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs	$5 25a5 50
Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs	4 75a5 00
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs	4 00a4 50
Mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs	3 50a3 75
Foot rot and scalawags, per head	1 50

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Gold opened at 112⅛, and was firm all day, closing at 112¼a111¼.

Cash gold was scarce; from ¾ to ⅞ per cent. was paid for use.

The daily clearings of the Gold Exchange Bank were $91,000,000.

Governments were firm, but dull. Seventeen proposals were made for bonds today amounting to $3,095,800 at from 111.18 to 112, and for $1,000,000 at 111.18 to 111.35.

The stock market was steady. New York Central and Western Union were the principal features. The market was a little dull at the close.

Money moderately easier at 7 per cent. State bonds were not very active.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 1.—Tobacco active; sales of 66 hhds; lugs 7¼a8c; low to medium leaf 8¼a11c; good to fine 15a32c. Bagging quiet and steady at 16¼a17c. Cotton quiet; middling 18c. Flour firmer and demand moderate; extra family $6 50. Wheat firm; prime red and white $1 40a 1 50. Corn steady at 55a56c for ear and shelled. Oats steady at 38a40c in bulk. Rye firmer at 80c. Provisions quiet and unchanged in every respect; mess pork $18 00; bacon, shoulders 8c; bulk shoulders 8¼c; hams, sugar cured, 16½c. Lard 9½a 10¼c. Whisky dull at 88a89c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 1.—Wheat firmer at $1 20 cash, and $1 21¾ to seller for first half of this month; No 3, $1 12¼a 1 13. Corn steady and in fair demand at 48c cash, 46c to seller for November and 47½c to seller for first half of this month. Oats firm at 30c. Rye steady at 60c. Barley steady at 55a55½c. Provisions firm; sales of pork at $12 57a12 75 cash; seller for November in jobbing lots at $13 00; new low 8¾a8¼c. Lard 8¾a8¼c to seller for January; sales of shoulders at 6½c. Whisky 88c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, November 1.—Flour firm; superfine flour, winter, $5 50a5 60. Wheat firm; No. 3 red $1 40a1 41; closing $1 40. Corn firmer at 30a31c. Barley quiet at 75a80c. Minnesota rye held above buyers views. Tobacco quiet. Hemp unchanged. Bagging 17½a18c. Coffee 23¾a24½c. Sugar quiet at 11a12½c. Molasses dull at 50a60c. Pork firmer at $13. Bacon, shoulders scarce and firm at 7¾c; clear rib lower at 7¾a8c. Lard quiet at 9½a 9½c. Hogs active at $3 75a4 10. Cattle unchanged at 3a4½ for good to choice.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 1.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 white Michigan $1 43; amber Michigan $1 41; No. 1 red $1 38; No. 2 do $1 32¾; No. 3 do $1 28; rejected do $1 20. Corn dull and prices have declined from 1a2c; high mixed 52¾c; new do 51a52s; low mixed 51c; new 50c; new yellow 51½c. Oats a shade better; No. 1 37½c; rejected 33c. Clover seed steady and in moderate demand at $6 00.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1.—Flour weak; superfine $5 25a5 62½. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; Pennsylvania [illegible] $1 58; Rye dull [illegible] western $1 00. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; Pennsylvania and western yellow 75a78c. Oats 47a51c. Provisions dull and declining. Mess pork $14 50. Lard 9¾c. Petroleum—crude 17⅝a18c; refined 23¾c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady, moderate demand; No. 1 $1 22½, No. 2, $1 20½. Oats, demand fair; market firm; No. 2, 30½c. Corn dull; prices declined; No. 2, 48c. Rye dull, but unchanged. Barley dull and prices drooping; No. 2, 55c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 1.—Flour and grain unchanged. Pork dull; sales at $12 50. Cut meats quiet but firm; sides, 6¾a7c. Bacon quiet but steady at 7½a7¾ a7⅞c. Live hogs quiet but firm at $4 00a 4 25; receipts, 2,000. Lard quiet but steady at 8¾a9c. Whisky easier and in good demand at 88c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, November 1.—Flour steady and in moderate demand at $7 50a8 50 for western family. Wheat weak; amber at $1 65a1 75; Ohio and Indiana, $1 57a1 50. Corn firm with a fair demand; southern white, 70a72c; yellow, 70c. Oats dull, 46a 49c. Butter unchanged. Whisky, 94c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 1.—Wheat No. 1 red winter dull and irregular and closed firmer at $1 38a1 39; No. 2 red winter $1 35. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed 60c; low mixed 59c. Oats dull and offered at 38c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, November 1.—Flour $6 00a 800. Corn 48a50c. Hay $28. Bran scarce and dull. Pork dull and prices have declined to 14a14½c. Lard 10¾a11¼a11½c. Bacon, demand good at full prices 8a8½c; sides 8¾c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, November 1.—Flour dull but unchanged; superfine, $5a5 50; family, $6a8 50. Grain firm at last quotations. Cornmeal, 65a70c. Bacon—sides, 8c; do clear, 8½c; hams, plain, 13½c, do sugar cured, 16½c. Lard—prime steam, 10½c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, November 1.—Wheat quiet and unchanged in every respect; No 1 white $1 47a1 47½; amber $1 40. Corn dull and prices declined, 59a60c. Oats quiet and unchanged, 38c.

Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy has relieved the endorsement of eminent physicians, and its great efficacy is certified to by druggists generally 1.

MARRIED:

BURKE—LYNCH—On Thursday evening, October **26th 1871**, at St. Johns church, Birmingham, by Rev. Father Pollard, Mr. M. E. BURKE, of Allegheny city, to Miss MOLLIE LYNCH, of South Pittsburgh.

DIED:

GALLAHER—On Monday afternoon, October **30, 1871**, LIZZIE B., eldest daughter of Dr. Thomas J. and Eliza J. Gallaher, aged **10** years.

NESTLE—On Thursday morning, October **26th, 1871**, at **2:30** o'clock, FREDERICK ALBERT, aged **21** years, son of Frederick Nestle.

BOULTON—At Oil City, Pa., on Thursday, Oct. **26**, CATHARINE, wife of Daniel H. Boulton, aged **40** years.

WILSON—On Wednesday, October **25th**, in Philadelphia, ALEXANDER WILSON, late of this city, aged **85** years.

RENO—On Monday, October **30th, 1871**, at **9** o'clock p. m., Capt. HENRY H. RENO, in the **66th** year of his age.

ROBINSON—On Wednesday, October **25, 1871**, at Geneva, Fayette county, C. W. ROBINSON, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Pa.

TARRIER—At her father's residence, **457** Constance street, New Orleans, on the **9th** of October, **1871**, Miss ELLA, eldest daughter of Joshua A. and Jane Tarrier, in the **21st** year of her age.

Sinking Fast.

Pale, miserable, discouraged, without relish for food, without energy enough for exertion, yet with no acute pain, or other specific indication of disease how often do we see feeble invalids fading as it were out of life without any apparent cause. We say of them that they are "sinking fast," or "sinking gradually," as the case may be. But there is no good reason why they should sink at all. Persons in this dead-alive state simply want invigorating and vitalizing. Nature, in a state of torpor, demands help. Bring out the reserve of vitality in the system, brace the nerves, tone the stomach, break up the morbid trance of body and mind with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It can be done. It has been done in thousands of instances. The effect upon the enervated frame is electric. Never give up, however languid and broken down. Remember that for the exhausted, the debilitated, the desponding, this powerful vegetable restorative is a genuine elexir. It is not a mere stimulant that provokes a transient flash of vigor in the system, and then leaves it in a more depressed condition than before. It removes the causes of debility by altering the secretions and regulating the action of the internal organs, as well as re-enforcing them. It is a particularly valuable medicine at this season, because it is an antidote to the malaria which produces intermittent fever, bilious colic and other disorders of the bowels prevalent in the fall.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
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AT
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No. 81 Market Street.

All the World Knows

That Pulmonary Consumption has been for ages the terror of the human race, and for a man to be told that he has that disease is to shut out hope from his mind, if most persons are to be credited. With all allowance to the truthfulness and integrity of mankind, we must be allowed to raise our voice against so fatal and mischievous a fallacy. Consumption is now a curable disease in many cases, and if not allowed to progress too far, may be as curable as most other maladies. With DOCTOR KEYSER'S LUNG CURE to combat it, it can be wholly eradicated from the human system, and a fair degree of health established, in many instances robust health. We have in our mind whilst we write very many persons who have been so restored, and who walk our streets in the enjoyment of health; with hearts full of thankfulness to Dr. Keyser for the invention of his valuable medicine. Sold at **$1 50** per bottle, or **4** bottles for **$5**. If your druggist will not get it, remit **$5** to DR. KEYSER and he will express you four bottles. A pamphlet on Lung Disease sent free wherever it is wanted. Dr. Keyser's office, for all chronic diseases, **167** Liberty street, from **10** a. m. until **1** p. m., and from **3** until **6**, and on Saturday night until **9** o'clock.

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